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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, at Seneca Falls.

CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The Conflict Between Freedom and Slavery.

What Mr. Seward Thinks of the Union Ticket.

The Republicans of Seneca County turned out in vast numbers at Seneca Falls, on Wednesday. Some fifteen to twenty thousand were present. The stage was located in a grove on the south bank of Seneca River. It was festooned with evergreens, and on the arch was the inscription—"Welcome SEWARD, Defender of Civil and Religious Liberty." A large number of Irish and German citizens and several of the Catholic clergy were seen in the crowd.

Mr. SEWARD spoke about an hour and a half. He was followed by Rev. B. IVES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the evening there was a very general illumination of the town, and the Wide-Awakes made a magnificent display. Large delegations were present from Auburn and other places.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A crisis in individual life is when a man either passes safely through some perilous accident, or surmounts some apprehended mortal disease; or, on the other hand, falls before that danger or succumbs to that disease and dies. A political crisis is a period in which a nation surmounts some national disease or avoids some national peril and takes new assurance of long life, or, failing to surmount or avoid, suddenly or slowly languishes and dies. Politicians, perhaps, abasing themselves through the influence of interest and passion, tell us very often that the town in which we live, or the State to which we belong, or the country of which we are members, is in a crisis—misjudging, because crises occur but seldom even in the course of individual life, and really at very distant periods in the life of a nation. On all hands, however, there is an agreement that this Republic of ours is now in a crisis, and I confess, as I believe, it to be true. If this Republic shall pass safely through this crisis it takes then assurance of long endurance—practically, of immortality. If it fails to pass safely through this crisis, it will languish and die.

To know how to pass safely through this crisis, it is necessary to understand its nature. To understand its nature it will be necessary for us to go back to the beginning. The moment we get back to the beginning of our national existence, we perceive the fact, clear, unquestionable, uncontested, that this nation was designed and made to be not a monarchy, nor an aristocracy, but a Republic. That can be a republican nation only which is a free nation, for freedom or liberty is the vital principle of every Republican Government, of every Republican State. That principle is, that the people of the State must be free and must be equal. When we say that the people of a country are free and equal, we mean precisely what we say; in other words, we say that in that nation the citizens enjoy civil and religious liberty, and that all, practically all of its citizens, enjoy the rights of personal safety, of freedom in the pursuit of happiness—which involves freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of suffrage, and, above all, freedom of religious conscience.

This you will all recognize at once, as the nature of the Republic which our fathers intended to establish, and which we all confess, and the world confesses, they did establish. It did not then mean that each and every human being within the jurisdiction of this Government, when it was first established, was, or must immediately be, entirely free. That was impossible, because slaves and slavery existed in the land at that time as now, and there was no process by which every human being in bondage in the United States at the first foundation of the Government could be emancipated and raised to the condition of a freeman. But it did mean this, that the great mass of the people were and should remain forever free; that Slavery should be inferior and subordinate to freedom, and that freedom should be the general and normal condition of the people who constituted the nation, and that thereafter all the changes should be, not from freedom toward Slavery, but, from existing and tolerated exceptional Slavery, upwards toward freedom. [Applause.] This was all that could have been attained in this country at that time, and this country was in a better condition to establish a free government and institutions of freedom than any other people that had then existed on the face of the globe—better indeed than any other people now enjoy.

There were thirteen of these States. This was not to be a consolidated nation, consisting of only one people, under one jurisdiction alone, like France, or like Russia, but consisted of thirteen equal States, and those States were to remain forever thereafter, and each of them should be, in a large degree, a sovereign State, all of them, of course, should be equal. This was, therefore, in the beginning a Republic of thirteen States, and as time should advance, it was designed and expected that the number should be increased up to twenty, up to thirty—which number you see we have already passed—and in distant years increased to forty, to fifty, to sixty States—a thing not impossible, scarcely improbable for many to see who are no older than the lad who sits here upon the stage before me. Now, none of these States—practically none, for the exception of Massachusests is practically unimportant—had an entire population of free men. There were slaves in every State, and Slavery was mingled with Freedom in each one throughout the whole country. But, nevertheless, Freedom was recognized, and not Slavery, in founding the Federal Government, as the element which prevailed in every one of those thirteen States, and what was to be done was to take care that Freedom, and not Slavery, should prevail and predominate as far as should be possible in all the other States, which, under any circumstances, and at any period however remote, might be admitted into the Union.

There was, as you see, Slavery existing then in every State in the newly formed Union, and there was Freedom existing and predominant in it also—and these were in conflict.

Let unthinking persons who deny that there is a conflict between Freedom and Slavery wherever they existed together in the country, and that that conflict is irrepressible, [applause,] answer me whether, taking its Declaration of Independence, which was the first utterance of the American nation, he does not read in the very first sentence of that utterance the existence of a conflict between Freedom and Slavery? He certainly will read there the assertion that "all men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; and among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Did they assert a mere truism, which all the world accepted and upon which all the world had based all their institutions, or did they assert a truth that some other authority denied and rejected? They asserted a truth which no nation before this had ever asserted, and which was disputed in this country at the time, and was in dispute, is in dispute still over the whole face of the globe. Let me ask the unthinking person who denies that there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, whether every page of the history of the United States does not bear testimony to the conflict between Freedom and Slavery for the period of eighty years, that that this nation has endured? What else have we had from the beginning but attempts at compromises—compromises, and breaches of compromises, of the dispute between Freedom and Slavery? And if it was so at the beginning, and has been so through the middle, how is it now? Upon what issue are the American people divided in this political crisis except the conflict between Freedom and Slavery for supremacy in the Republic.

So, fellow-citizens, unless this conflict shall sooner end in the manner designed by Him who created man, and called into existence all nations, as he did all men, that is to say, shall end in favor of the right, it will be an irrepressible conflict until this nation shall cease to exist, and shall give place to some other, in which the same conflict shall be renewed.

There was then a conflict between Freedom and Slavery in the beginning, and our fathers had to choose between Freedom and Slavery as the elementary and vital principle of the Republic. Our fathers, differing from their descendants, widely differing from you—strange that it should be so—were unanimous in accepting and adopting Freedom, and rejecting Slavery as the elementary and vital principle of the Republic. Not one statesman of them all proposed at any time that all the American States, all of which practically then were slaveholding States, should continue and remain forever slaveholding States, and that every new State which should come into the Union in the course of ages should also be a slave State. If there was one such statesman in any one of those thirteen slave States, please name him to me, because his name and action have escaped my reading of history.

Not one statesman of the Republic proposed an equilibrium or an exact balance in which Freedom should be one principle and Slavery another, of equal force and value, in the Government of the United States—that is to say, that one-half of the States should be Free States and the other half of the States should be Slave States, and that each should remain free and slave through all time, as they were at the beginning, and that of all future States, to be admitted, one-half should be free, and the other half should be slave and thus should remain so forever. If I am mistaken in this, and if there was any statesman of that day who proposed an equal balance between Freedom and Slavery, I beseech you to name him to me, because his name is not found in my reading of American biography.

Not one statesman in any part of this Republic proposed to leave the conflict between Freedom and Slavery to accident or to chance; to let Freedom and Slavery oppose each other, the one to prevail over the other as it might, careless whether Freedom was voted up or voted down, or whether Slavery was voted up or voted down. [Great applause.]

Many of you are committed to a theory something like this last, and to a candidate who views it as a saving principle and a sovereign remedy for a great national disease. If there was one political philosopher of this class in the early days of the Republic, I pray you to name him to me, because I have been unable to find that name inscribed on the roll of the founders of the Republic.

Fellow-citizens, there was a way in which this Government could have been established upon either of these three principles. There was a way in which this could have been made a Republic, not of Freedom, but of Slavery, and if there had been a statesman who desired such a government, the process would have suggested itself to them very simply, and he would have propounded it to the conventions which framed, and to the people who accepted our State and Federal Constitutions. The way would have been simply this: prohibit emancipation in all the thirteen States; prohibit the immigration of foreigners from all countries into the United States or any of them—because immigrating foreigners were freemen—deny naturalization to the foreigners who were found here, keep them practically disfranchised, and therefore in the class of slaves; perpetuate the African Slave-trade, so that, for all time to come, the future inhabitants of the United States upon whom they must depend for labor, for the great business of society, should be African slaves; declare Slavery to be not only an element existing in each State, but declare that, it shall be perpetual; declare all this and take one step more—let the Federal Government, the Congress of the United States, shut up the common domain from which all the future States were to be created—that domain stretching between the river Ohio and the great lakes to the Mississippi—declare that that domain shall be open hereafter, not to Freedom at all, but to slaveholders and Slavery.

Now, you see how easy it would have been at that day, adopting this simple programme, to have made not the Free Republic our fathers bequeathed to us, but a Slave Republic.

There was a way also for the statesmen of that day, if that had been what they desired and what they meant, to make a Republic in which Freedom and Slavery should be held in equilibrium, and remain so forever. Divide the Thirteen States, so that in just one-half of the territory of each Freedom should exist and Slavery be unknown, and that in the other half Slavery should exist and Freedom be unknown; admit, of all the future States, just one-half free and the other half slave; open your ports to the emigrants from Ireland, and Scotland, and England, and France, and Germany, and Holland and Switzerland, and admit just one-half of the labor requisite for the country free; keep open the African Slave-trade at the same time, and receive the other half of the labor African slaves.

Here you would have had that perfect equilibrium between Freedom and Slavery which those who oppose the Republican Party say is exactly the condition in which the country can live and flourish, and to which they propose to bring us by the policy upon which they now insist.

There was a way also by which the third system—the don't know and don't care system, that by which freedom or Slavery should prevail just as time and accident should determine—might have been established. How was that to be done? If there had been any statesman maintaining the creed of DOUGLAS at that time he would have taken good care that the Congress of the United States should have no power to abolish the African Slave-trade; that it should have power at the same time to admit and naturalize foreign immigrants; that Congress should be obliged by the Constitution to admit a State, slave or free, just as it should offer itself, without discretion; and he would have taken good care to have the Supreme Court bound up so that it should not interfere with the question should it come up in a Territory. [Laughter and applause.] And when that course had been adopted, then the slaveholders would have been invited to carry as many slaves into the new Territories as they could, and the foreign laborers to go in as freely as they could, and as soon as they got into the Territory begin to vote it up, or to vote Slavery up or down, vote both ways according as they chose; and when they were about voting it up or down, just invite the slaveholders in other States to intervene upon the side of Slavery, and the emigration societies of the Free States to intervene upon the side of Freedom; and then, being unable to settle it at the ballot-boxes, they would, of course, resort to rifles and cannon, and what they could not vote up or down, fight up or fight down, to the great delight of the country and for the edification of mankind. [Applause.]

It is not needful, fellow-citizens, to say that such a Republic as would have been established upon any of these three principles could not have existed seventy years, and therefore I pass it by, though it is my opinion that a Republican Government can stand at all only upon the principle of Liberty being ordained paramount to Slavery.

The people of the country, then having before them these three systems, adopted one entirely different from them all, and that was the principle of making Freedom paramount in the Federal Government, and everywhere, so far as they could, to the principle of Slavery. They based society and all its institutions upon it. We have grown to our present growth upon this principle, and it has become the fixed, settled habit of our material life. We live hereafter if we continue in this habit of maintaining Freedom or liberty paramount to Slavery; and we perish whenever we change that habit, for it is with nations as it is with individuals, the nation that forsakes and abandons the healthy habit which is in harmony with its very constitution, declines and perishes.

Now, how was this principle of Freedom paramount to Slavery established? The fathers encouraged every one of the thirteen original States to emancipate their slaves just so soon as they could consistently with the interests and comfort of society then existing. It proposed to nobody to abolish Slavery all at once, and to substitute universal freedom all at once. It is neither the course of nature, nor the course of human life conducted with wisdom, to make any great change all of a sudden; but time enters, and is an essential element of, all great human achievements. Then they prohibited the African Slave-trade, not all at once, because that might produce a shock if suddenly done; but they prohibited it after twenty years, and said to the slaveholders and those in the Slave States, "Make good use of your time; twenty years you may import the black bondsman into the country and hold him a bondsman ever, but after that period there shall never be another slave imported into any State of this Union, whether its institutions be free or whether they be slave institutions." They took one further step. They invited the foreigners of all lands, the freemen of all lands, of all conditions and all climes, into the country, to fill up the void which was to be made by preventing the importation of slaves, and declared, that after giving evidence of character and loyalty, they should be admitted to become citizens of the United States equal with the native. Aye, even with the first-born of the Republic.

They took one further step, and that was to make, so far as possible, all the future States that should be admitted into the Union become, not Slave, but Free States, by just building a wall along the banks of the Ohio river where those new States were to be erected, and said, "This soil shall be Free soil—it shall never be trodden by the foot of a slave; and every State that shall be erected here shall be, not a Slave, but a Free State, forever."

Having adopted these few simple measures, the fathers set themselves down contentedly, and said to themselves: "It has been well and wisely done. Practically, we have not all Free States and universal Freedom, and for the present we have more Slave States than Free, but we have so arranged the forces of Freedom and Slavery in organizing the Republic that in sixty years there will be more Free States than Slave States; in eighty years there will be twice as many Free States as Slave States; in a hundred years, or thereabout, there will scarcely be a Slave State; and at some period within a hundred, or five hundred, or a thousand years, every man under the Government of the United States will be a freeman, and Slavery in this land will exist only in history."

Does any man deny now that this was well and wisely done? If so he must wish it had never been done; he must wish that this wise and judicious arrangement had never been made? Let us see what would have been the consequence if it had not been made. Take a single State. If this arrangement which I have related to you had not been made, this State of New-York, in which, when this system was adopted, every seventeenth inhabitant was a slave, would have been a Slave State now. Does any man living in this State, or out of it, in any Slave State, in any foreign country, regret that New-York is a Free State? Is there a man who so much hates this glorious State of ours, and so much hates the human race, that he would be willing to have this, not as it is now, a Free State, but a Slave State. There is not one wheel upon this river that would be in motion if this were a Slave State. There is not one mine of salt or iron (we are not wealthy in mineral resources) that would not have been closed up long ago. The City of New-York, a metropolis worthy of a great State, worthy of a great nation, worthy of a great continent, and rapidly advancing to be the first and greatest city of modern times—the first, therefore, and the greatest of all the cities which have existed in the whole tide of time—what would it have been now if this had been left to be a Slave State, instead of a Free State? Oh, if I were pleading here in such a case, the then dominant cause and interest of my country, what would be the burden of my theme? Slavery! leave it untouched, or the nation crumbles to the earth. And who would have been my audience? Not the intelligent, enlightened, happy, joyous, mercurial freemen I see around me, but slaves, sleek and fat because supported like animals, and trained and disciplined to be bought and sold as cattle. Certainly I should have had none of these Irish and German friends of mine around me, who rejoice that they have come into a Free State, and exercise the offices and franchises conferred upon them by voting to establish Slavery in other States. Strange inconsistency!

You are all contented—everybody is contented—with society as they find it in the State of New-York. We would not be changed backward for anything. We must, ourselves, in every event, be free. But, if there be any who think that this prosperity and contentment is confined to the State of New-York, go, then, through Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and even Kansas; after the controversy is ended, and I ask, Where is the human being, on the face of this earth, that is so hateful of human happiness, so hateful of the welfare of our country and of our race, that he would be willing to have Freedom excluded from these States and Slavery introduced in its place? Suppose for a moment that this State, instead of adopting the policy of the Fathers making this free, and sought to make all the other States free within the range of its constitutional powers—suppose it had been a Slave State, what kind of freedom would even the freemen in it enjoy to-day? Not the freedom of speaking just what they think, or writing just what they speak, or thinking just as they please, and worshiping God in every form and with every ritual that suits their conscience, but they would have the liberty to write, to speak, to think, to vote, to pray, just exactly what the slaveholder desired them to write, speak, print, vote and pray. [Cheers.]

Is any body then discontented or dissatisfied with the existing actual condition of things in the country? Not a man. Everybody is satisfied that it was rightly and wisely ordered in the beginning. If there be anybody here who is discontented, I pray him to speak. Is this country all too free for you? Is there any danger of its ever going to be so much more free as to be too free for you? Is the Republic already so great for you that you would have it less, or contract it in its dimensions? [Cheers and cries of "No!" "No!"] Is the Republic too rich, too prosperous—our people too happy for you?—its commerce, the second of any nation in the whole world, is it too broad, is it too enriching, is it too refining, and you would have it reduced? Not at all. [Cries of "We will never have it reduced," and laughter.] Or the influence of this nation breaking up aristocratic and despotic systems over the whole world? Do you dislike this? Would you have this a miserable slave Republic, which would be mentioned in the counsels of kings and emperors, and in the conclaves of aristocracy, not with respect and honor and fear, as it now is, but with scorn, contempt and reproach? No, no. There is nobody wants this country less prosperous, less great, less free, less powerful than it is now.

If, fellow-citizens, going on just exactly in the track which was laid out by the fathers, it is going to be so much greater than it is now, so much broader, so much wiser, so much happier, aye, and even so much more free, that those who come 50 years after us, will wonder at our contentment, with being satisfied with such a country as we now have, does anybody want to arrest it? The way that all this is to happen is by multiplying the Free States in the West, and taking care, as fast as possible, to see that Slavery is reduced and diminished in the old States. Not by any force that anybody is to apply, for there never was any force contemplated nor used, but simply by teaching by example that compensated labor is more productive of wealth and happiness in a society than slave labor—that morality is better than crime, and humanity is better than inhumanity, and that virtue is the surest and safest guide to national prosperity and greatness. But if anybody does want anywhere to arrest the growing prosperity and greatness of the Republic, there is one simpler way to do it. I can show him exactly how to do it. Encourage all the Slave States to combine and to perpetuate Slavery forever. Reopen the African Slave-trade, and open the public domain to Slave States instead of Free, and the whole thing is done—secured to be done, at least, in the twinkling of an eye. I am sure that you do not want such a sad perverseness to come over the people of this country as to produce such a shock and such a change—rather with me and with the Fathers you would continue discountenancing, reducing and circumscribing Slavery, just as they did, as vigilantly as they did, and then wait to see Canada and all British America to the shores of Hudson's Bay, and Russian America to Behring's Straits, and Spanish America to the Isthmus of Panama, and perhaps to Cape Horn, all coming into this Republic, as they all would come voluntarily, as they could not be kept from coming, for it would require the sword to stop it, if you would only admit them as equal States, and carry to them the blessings of your Free States, and not the dangers of Slave States.

But, fellow-citizens, it is hard, I confess, that just what I have been stating to you as the great reverse of our condition, forever to be avoided, is the very subject brought into question in this canvass. The question in this canvass is whether you shall keep this nation a Republic of Freemen, or reverse all its policy, and henceforth make it a Republic of Slavery. It were better, if it were ever to be a Slave Republic—better that it were made so in the beginning, than that it should have been deferred for us to have committed such a crime against mankind to change now your freedom to Slavery when the National pulse is the healthiest, when the whole form of the nation is rounded out and full, and when its habit of existence is freedom. To inject slavery into its veins now would be to smite it immediately with a poison under which it would languish for a time and dissolve and die. It could have been made a Slave Republic in the beginning peacefully. It could be made a Slave Republic now only by revolution resulting in anarchy. But how does this question arise? It arises in this way. There is nobody discontented among us, but south of Mason and Dixon's line there is discontentment, and unhappiness, and despondency, and a feeling amounting almost to despair. South of the Delaware River, I should have said, are six States which, like the other seven at the beginning, were Slave States, which declined to take the counsel of the fathers, as the seven kept and retained Slavery, and they retain it yet. Are they discontented or unhappy because they suffer harm or damage from this being a great Republic? If so, will any one here who fully sympathises with them—and they have many of that class—will any one tell me what wrong, what injurious measure any one or all of the Slaves States in this Republic have ever suffered from the policy which has made this and kept this a free Republic? Have they not enjoyed freedom? Have they not enjoyed the freedom of having Slavery? Has any one deprived them of the right, of the power—has any one enjoined upon them, enforced upon them, an unwilling duty? Not one. Have they been taxed oppressively? They have submitted to only equal taxation, and no other could be enforced. Have they not enjoyed equal representation? Aye, a representation equal to that the Free States have, with the addition of two-thirds of all the slaves. They complain of no wrong, of no suffering that they have endured; and they could not complain, for they themselves have administered the Government itself for the whole period of fifty years. They make no complaint against the Government and its action, as they could not, because they were exercising the Government, and the Free States have resigned it to their hands. What, then, is the difficulty—the ground of their discontentment? Nothing but this: That Slavery, confined to the natural increase of Slave-labor, and being of its nature inert, without vigor and force—that Slavery does not produce prosperity for them equal to the prosperity which free labor and freedom produce for the States which abolished Slavery. This is the whole and all of the complaint they have—that we of the Free States prosper more than they of the Slave States. They under the system of their choice, however, and we under the system of our choice. They have still one complaint, and that is that Free States multiply so, that when we had in the beginning only one Free State and they had the other twelve, they have now only fifteen Slave States, and we have eighteen Free States, without counting the last and youngest and bravest one, which they still continue to deny to us.

This disembodiment it is that works upon them to desire a change. What is that change now which they desire and which they are seeking to produce, and could be produced only by our consent? We can do nothing without taking their views. It is to make no more Free States or to make less. To reduce the relative number of Free States in the Republic by admitting hereafter Slave States, and enable them to provide the material for these Slave States by consenting to reopening the African Slave-trade, and then by neglecting the free and voluntary immigrant from Europe exclude with him our own children from the common soil of the Republic. And now I come to the question, how it happens that we are in the crisis which I have described, and confessed it is that for the sake of peace and harmony we have gone so far with them, conceded to their discontents so long that they have procured in direct opposition to the action of all the social causes in the country—they have procured from the Congress of the United States edicts, from the President of the United States judgments, from the Supreme Court of the United States judgments, which all lead directly to enable them, if we don't prevent the further passage of such laws, if we do not prevent the further issuing of such edicts, if we do not prevent the further registering of such decrees, then the African Slave-trade will be reopened, and all the Territories which shall come in hereafter as States will be Slave Territories, and not Free Territories, or at least so large a number of them as to subvert the predominating power of Freedom, which has been established, and to introduce Slavery as an element in the Constitution of the Republic.

Now, fellow-citizens, I speak not unconscious of the place where I stand. I am surrounded by citizens of the county of Seneca—a county which has been known to me intimately for a long period—that one county lying between two beautiful lakes, transparent as crystal, with a soil as rich as ever the human hand subjugated for supplying the wants of man,—a county in the very centre of Western New-York, which has stood obstinately, I will not say very obstinately stood, fixed in resisting, in dissenting from the people of the regions around it, maintaining continual toleration, not for Freedom but for Slavery, conversion not to Freedom but conversion to Slavery. For nearly forty years that I have known it, a balance of one or two hundred votes turned the scale if it ever did turn, in favor of Freedom, and the same balance has turned it nine-tenths of the time, I think, in favor of human bondage. I know where I stand—I know where you stand, and I know that this persistency in maintaining or defending Slavery here, while not you but your neighbors of Cayuga and Wayne, Ontario and Tompkins, and all other sections of this State, have arrested the footsteps of the invader of Slavery in Kansas and turned him back—I know you have not done this. God knows there is no such perverseness among men that they can be insensible to the difference between right and wrong, justice and injustice, Liberty and Slavery, humanity and cruelty. You have done it simply because you would not listen. You had your guides, grown-up men as you are—from childhood up you had your parties—your Whig Party, your American Party and your Democratic Party, and they had their leaders. You must take care for the triumph of your leaders, must you not! [Cheering and laughter.] You must see that they were sent to the Legislature, and sent to Congress, and sent to the public offices, and you had no time to listen to those who told you that the man that you called your leader is but the ephemeris of a day, that he perishes by to-morrow. But Freedom or Slavery is the interest of humanity for all conditions and all ages. And you have gone on supporting, boasting that you are Old Line Whigs, until you have come to a pretty pass. [Laughter.] Where is your Old Line Whig Party now? This irrepressible conflict that you have contemned and despised, has broken the back of your Whig Party, and its power descended into an hospitable grave. You have supported Know-Nothingism and Americanism too, not, I am sure, because you are so intolerant as those principles would indicate, but because it was a convenient dodge to escape from considering the question of Slavery in its Federal relations. How much longer do you propose to support it? Do you expect that the time is coming soon when you can get the American people to proscribe a man because he was born in Ireland or Germany, or worships God with a ritual different from your own? My idea is that you have tried long enough, and found out that of all the contrivances in this world of a government of people where universal suffrage exists, and universal intelligence prevails, secrecy is the least hopeful. Now you have tried Democracy; have not you tried it about long enough? One would think so, unless you are so wedded to it that you will adhere to it and persist in clinging to it—to the dead body in the grave. Where is your Democratic Party now? You had one a year ago, and then six months ago you had two. [Loud cheers and laughter.] But now you have none at all. If you indeed have a Democratic party, it has a creed. What is it? It is a creed adopted by a Committee of merchants in New-York—an eclectic creed—taking from the three creeds the whole—and nothing. If you have a Democratic Party, you have got a candidate for President—who is it? Give me his name. [A VOICE—BRECKINRIDGE.] How do you vote for him? By voting for DOUGLAS? You are mistaken. It was not BRECKINRIDGE, but DOUGLAS. But if it is DOUGLAS, how do you vote for him? By voting for BELL. You may think there is no end to the self-delusions which honest men can adopt and practice upon themselves. You may labor under the belief that you have a candidate, but the nearest approach to it is that you have three; and of two of them, every Democrat must affirm that neither is a Democrat, while the men who vote for the three with you affirm that your candidate is no Democrat. But you have three candidates. Now, according to my poor judgment, and I am a simple man, but such as my judgment is I will give it to you, and that is, that the next thing for a party to have no candidate at all, is to have three candidates, and vote for them all at once. I reason it out in this way: that the Constitution will not let us have but one President at one time, and if you are voting for three you are voting for nobody, and that is just what you are doing. [Laughter.] Now, I pray to invite you, Old-Line Whigs, and Native Americans, and Unionists, or whatever you call yourselves, and Democrats, to consider whether this kind of politics is going to hold out much longer. If you will take pains to take the record of the votes of the people of the Free States, for now they are the controlling power, on this subject for the last twenty years, you will be able to mark the cycles of one year, or two, or three, or four, or five, or six, or seven, down to twenty years, and you will find that whereas at the beginning of that period, Free-Sollers, as Republicans were then called, were not to be found one in a township, they have increased in numbers year by year so largely and so strongly that it is perfectly sure that in ten years more the whole population will be Republicans. Of course, I except Seneca County. [Laughter.] How long do you think you can stand out in this way? [A VOICE—"Less than a week."] I don't think many years. I will suggest to you a reason why it is not worth while to try. It is a practical country where we live in, and it is better after you have made practical, complete and satisfactory trial, in finding that the world, the whole world, won't agree with you, there is a comfort in giving up and coming into an agreement with the whole world; and the second is, there is great discomfort in being pointed at by your children, by your neighbors, by your countrymen and their children, as being singular, obstinate and perverse. And that is just what you are coming to. You don't know it; but every one of you—I may almost say I have heard you—reproach the "Old Fogies" of this land. Haven't I? I have heard you reproach the old Federalists of this land—haven't I? I have heard you curse the memory of the Tories of this land—haven't I? Where in did the Old Fogy and the old Federalist and the old Tory differ from the Democrat, so called, of Seneca County to-day?

He differs not at all. He stood out for what his conscience told him was right, until the whole world judged that he ought to have surrendered his opinion to reason and conviction. You think there was something very weak and absurd in old-fogyism. There was nothing at all. It was an element of the Whig Party—its principle was to insist upon a virtuous administration of the Government. It was right to be a Whig and utterly absurd to be an "Old Fogy." What was Federalism? It was not vicious in itself. It was a principle of Union at the period when that principle was the saving principle of the country. It was virtuous, and right, and honest, and honorable among all men to be a Federalist; but it was a mighty mistake when the controversy about the Union was all ended to be an old Federalist. And so to be a Tory was not wrong in the beginning. for the sentiment of the Tory was allegiance to the Government of the country; and ten years before the Revolutionary war broke out—aye, five years—all the people were Tories. Aye, on the day that it did break out, more than half the people of the United States were Tories. It was loyalty to the Government which was recognized as a true and rightful Government of the country. It was not wrong in the beginning to be a Tory, but it was very bad business in the end to stick to it, after patriotism had given allegiance its new direction—no longer to the King, but to the United States of America. Do not believe that the name can save you. Either of these names had as much sanctifying grace in it as this magic word "Democracy" has now, and take my word for it, in six years hence there will not be a man in this crowd that listens to me now that will not regret that he did not change and go with the people of this country in saving themselves from the restoration of Slavery. Besides, it is a sad thing to think that we may live to be so old and continue to be so perverse that we may lose the sympathies of our neighbors, our fellow-citizens and our countrymen. Why, I desire as the greatest good, that when my time for active life shall have passed, I may sit down at home, enjoying the respect and confidence and good-will and esteem of my neighbors, all of them, among whom I include, of course, all the people of Seneca County. What a sad thing for me to think, if I were a Democrat, and persisted as you do, I should go into retirement: all the world forsaking me and leaving me, because I had not wisdom and sagacity and kindness enough of nature to secure friends who should surround me in old age. And then to think, once more, of what a fearful thing it is, that when you die your eyes are to be closed by the hands of strangers, and you are to be carried to the grave by those whom you denounced as enemies to yourself and the country!

Such seems to be the sad end you are preparing for yourselves. It is fearfully true, that the man who persists in living, henceforth, and dying, a Democrat, if he lives to old age, will have the sorrow, in his closing hours, of knowing that his pall-bearers, the mourners, the priest, and the whole procession, at his funeral, will be of that class of his fellow-citizens which, during all his life, he stigmatized as Black Republicans. [Great applause.]

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The following are the additional subscriptions to the testimonial for Capt. WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, handed in to Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL: H. L. Routh & Son, $25; Geo. F. Stephenson & Co., $25; R. W. Montgomery, $20; W. H. Merry, $5; Chrystal & Donohue, $25; Wm. Halsey & Co., $25; H. Waldron & Co., $10; E. G. & B., $20; De Camp & Moore, $10; Wm. Watts & Son, $25; Cash, $5; Cash, $5; James W. Trask & Co., $10; J. N. Smith & Co., $10; W. H. Price & Co., $20; W. B. A., $50; Ball, Black & Co., $50; D. Appleton & Co., $50; Benj. Whitlock & Co., $50; Tufts & Colley, $25; William Agnew & Sons, $25; S. L. Duryee, $10; Gale & Wills, $20; S. M. & B. Cohen & Co., $10; Borsdorff & Winter, $20; Noble, Brown & Co., $10; Allan McLane & Bulkley, $25; Fred. Butterfield & Co., $50; Osborne & May, $10; F. Marquand, $25; J. Nicholson, $50; H. W. T. Malé & Co., $50; Joseph Jacobs & Co., $25; Dayton & Co., $20; Hewit & Co., $50; Peter Lorillard, $50.—Total, $915. Previously acknowledged, $5,081. Grand total, $5,996.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bohemian at Father Point and the Europa at Cape Race.

Preparations of the Pope to Leave Rome.

Hostility of the Church Against France.

Recall of the Russian Ambassador from Turin.

RENEWED HOSTILITIES NEAR GAETA.

AUSTRIAN WAR MOVEMENTS.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 18th, *via* Londonderry 19th ult., passed here this morning at 5 o'clock, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamship *Edinburgh* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 18th.

When the *Bohemian* left Liverpool great rejoicings were going on in honor of the reopening of the splendid free library presented to the town by WM. BROWN. Thousands of volunteers were out in procession, and business was generally suspended. Lord BROUGHAM and numerous other celebrities were taking part in the proceedings. A great meeting of workingmen was held in the Amphitheatre the previous evening, and presented Mr. BROWN with a handsome testimonial.

The Queen and Court had arrived at Windsor from Germany.

The Queen had recovered from her indisposition.

Punch has a leading picture, in which he is introducing the Prince of Wales to his pretty Miss Columbia, with the assurance that he don't get such a partner as her every day.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the departure of the Pope's Nuncio from Paris was considered the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome.

The same authority says, seldom has the spirit of hostility been so general in the Church of France, and never has it been more boldly displayed. Pastorals, circulars, allocutions and sermons denounce and all but implore divine vengeance on the invaders of the Papal States, and by implication on the Emperor. The whole prelacy are aroused from one end of the country to the other.

The French note to the Federal Council, states that independent of the insults offered to the French flag at Sion, a French subject was maltreated on that occasion. France, therefore, claims that a searching inquiry be instituted, and expresses the hope that the guilty parties be punished, and full satisfaction accorded. The Federal Council has directed the Government of the Valais to make the necessary investigation.

The Paris Bourse was firm, steady, and closed on the 17th at 69.10.

ITALY.

The Paris *Patrie* says as soon as the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Sardinia is proclaimed, GARIBALDI will resign his political authority, and assume the title and functions of Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of Southern Italy. He will exclusively occupy himself in preparing for war next Spring, and will make an appeal to all Europe for volunteers.

It is confirmed that a French merchantman laden with stores for Gaeta had been captured by GARIBALDI's ships, but as the blockade was not recognized by France, she would probably be restored to avoid unpleasant consequences.

The Turin *Gazette* says Prussia has simply made some remarks against the entry of Sardinian troops into Naples, but Russia made no communication. It was reported, however, *via* Berlin, that the Russian Ambassador at Turin had been recalled, and that the Sardinian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had received his passports.

It was stated that 14,000 Piedmontese troops had already reached Naples by sea. After VICTOR EMANUEL reviews them, they will march to Caserta, to be joined by those entering by the Roman frontier.

The resignation of the Marquis PALLAVICINO had been announced but not confirmed.

Dispatches from Naples say that a fresh attack of the Royal troops had been repulsed.

Count MARI, the representative of Sicily at Turin, had resigned.

The *Times* says that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was not authorized to promise that England will teach the King of Sardinia political morality, or defend the treaty of the Holy or any other alliance against the national interests of the Italian race.

The *Times* urges upon VICTOR EMANUEL the necessity of speedy action at Naples, as Warsaw may take advantage of the delay to throw its protection around FRANCIS. It was quite time that VICTOR EMANUEL had scattered the Bourbon forts and driven away its King. The delay will be inexcusable.

The *Daily News* says the Emperor will not be so far duped as to join the Warsaw Conference.

The *Times* does not think that the dead-set of the French Episcopals, or the strong pressure of Austria and Russia, will induce him to waver in his Italian policy, which has cemented and confirmed England's favor.

HANOVER.

The abolition of the Stadt Dues is on the eve of settlement. The sum to be paid Hanover is £460,000; England and Hamburg pay £153,000 each, and the remainder by the other States interested.

SYRIA.

Disturbances are reported at Damascus, occasioned by the levy.

SPAIN.

Judicial proceedings had been commenced against RODRIQUE SERVIA, the man who fired at the Queen of Spain. He has confessed, and says he was employed by HERNORE PRADE, a Deputy of the Cortes Alli.

Mr. O'SHEA, an eminent Madrid banker, died after a few hours' illness.

AFRICA.

The human sacrifices at Dahomey far exceeded the number reported. The victims were reckoned by thousands.

THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 20th of October, *via* Queenstown 21st, was boarded at this point at 5 A. M., today, by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th. She carried out news of the burning of the *Connaught*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The weather in England continued unsettled and stormy.

A Gotha newspaper supposes that the only daughter of the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, just turned seventeen, is the destined bride of the Prince of Wales.

FRANCE.

Count PERSIGNY, the French Minister to London, had gone to Paris on summons of the Emperor. It was reported that he would soon replace M. THOUVENEL in the Foreign Office.

The French bishops and clergy continue boldly and vigorously to defend the Papal cause. It was believed the Papal Nuncio at Paris would not return.

The Bourse, on the 19th, was firm and animated, the Rentes closing at 68f. 90c.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL had not reached Naples.

The last steamer took out a report that PALLAVICINO, the Pro-Dictator of Naples, had resigned. Later dispatches say he and the Ministers remained in office on account of the popular demonstrations, and the expected arrival of VICTOR EMANUEL.

It was reported that a fresh attack by the Royalists on the Garibaldians had been repulsed.

A telegram from Naples announces the release of Count ARRIVABENE, and his recovery from his wounds.

The movement of the French upon Viterbo and other places within fifty miles of Rome caused great dissatisfaction among the inhabitants.

Petitions to the King of Sardinia and NAPOLEON on the subject were being most numerously signed at various places.

It is reiterated that Austrian troops were largely concentrated on the frontiers, and there was an unconfirmed rumor that 4,000 Austrians from Mantua had crossed the Po.

It was reported that the national vote in Sicily would not take place till the 29th.

The Sardinian Chambers closed their session on the 19th, after adopting an address to the King expressive of their homage and gratitude.

THE LATEST, BY TELEGRAPH FROM QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 21.

The departure of the Russian Ambassador from Turin is officially announced.

There is no other news of importance.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Landing of the Allied Expedition—The Chinese Position on the Pei-ho—Plan of Attack—Mr. Ward with the Allies—The Threatened Attack of the Rebels on Shanghai.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1860.

An English gun-boat arrived here yesterday morning from the Gulf of Pecheli with news from the allied forces. The allied fleet anchored about nine miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 30th of July. The British fleet alone numbers fifty pendants and one hundred and forty transports. The debarkation commenced on the 1st of August. The French secured the glory of coming in ahead of the English by leaping into the water and sinking knee deep in mud. The English waited till the tide receded a little and secured a more comfortable landing. The forts at the village of Pehtang were occupied the next day, having been previously abandoned by the Chinese. No attempt was made to defend them, and a number of gun-boats took up their position in the Pehtang River.

The Chinese position on the Pei-ho River is a very strong one. The approach to the Ta-ku forts is by a raised road or causeway, two or three miles in length, and about sixteen feet wide. On the right and left is low marshy ground, that on the left being very soft—that on the right hard enough to bear a horse in dry weather, but not at any time sufficiently hard to admit of the movements of cavalry or artillery in large force. Between the further extremity of the causeway and the Ta-ku forts is an entrenched camp of Tartar troops, estimated at 40,000. On the Allied right, at a distance of about four miles, is another Tartar camp of forty or fifty thousand men. It is supposed that the plan of attack will be first to destroy this camp on the right, reach the hard ground there, and thus take the forts and the camp in front of them in flank. The approach by the causeway would be difficult and dangerous. The steamer bringing this news left on the 11th inst. The attack had been delayed on account of heavy rains, but it is supposed that operations would begin on the 12th or 13th, if the weather were clear. If long delayed, it was apprehended that much sickness would ensue, not only from the malaria of the marshes, but from the abominable stench of dead horses and cattle thrown overboard from the English transports, and carried back and forth by the tides. The American Minister, Mr. WARD, in the steamer *Hartford*, was present at the anchorage, somewhat to the annoyance of the Allies. The Chinese authorities were, of course, very friendly, and sent large presents of fruits and fresh provisions. The junks bearing them coolly passed through the Allied fleet, and were captured, of course, but were courteously released at the request of Commodore STRIBLING. One of them, in returning, found it hard pulling to get along against the tide, and called on an English steam gun-boat on their way with a request to be towed in.

It is not easy to see what advantage could be gained by the presence of two American steamers at the Pei-ho in the midst of the allied fleet, that would at all compensate for the risks run by American citizens in Shanghai in consequence of their absence. When they left, Su-chan was in possession of an immense army of rebels, known to be exceedingly anxious to get possession of Shanghai. Ever since the fall of that city some apprehension has been felt that they might pay us a visit. A number of foreigners—missionaries and merchants—have visited Su-chan and been well treated. Some of them have been permitted to visit the chiefs, and their uniform declaration has been that they wished to maintain friendly relations with foreigners, but must have possession of the Chinese city of Shanghai. Last week an English gentleman had returned from Suchan with the startling announcement that an expedition, numbering some twenty thousand men, had actually started for this place. He had seen them embark on their boats, and had been told by the "Chungwang."—Faithful King—himself, that their destination was first Sung Kiang, and then Shanghai; of course our settlement was at once thrown into a state of excitement, mixed up with some slight degree of alarm. We had no American man-of-war, and no English man-of-war, except a little dispatch boat. A French frigate dismantled, just out of dock, could be of little service. As to troops, we had but 1,500 men. On Tuesday morning a rebel proclamation was found posted up around the settlement, stating that they intended to come very soon. Mr. BRUCE and M. BOURBALON have determined to hold the city to the last extremity against them. We have received a reinforcement of 200 men from Chusan and three gun-boats. Our gun-boat *Saginaw* was here, but has left, to-day, for the North with Mr. WARD'S mail, having orders to go immediately on the arrival of the mail, under any circumstances. The settlement is now in a thorough state of defence, but the line is long and our men insufficient. We have many rebels and many vagabonds in the heart of our settlement, and much mischief might be done in case of attack.

While I am writing, a rumor reaches me that the rebels are within four miles. If this be true the time of trial may be near at hand. The hour of the steamers leaving is very near, and I must be off to inquire into the state of matters outside.

On further inquiry I find it probably true that the rebels are not very far off. Two gun boats have gone to meet their boats to inquire their intentions. We have been annoyed so much with false rumors that we know not what to believe. On Thursday night last, some of the ladies and children were sent on ship-board for security, but last night it was thought that the courage of the rebels had begun to fail them. Should they venture to attack, they will have to sustain a great loss, and there is every probability that they will be repulsed. It was however a great mistake to leave so small a force here for the protection of the settlement, if they meant to hold the Chinese City, also against the Insurgents. Fifteen hundred men are not sufficient to hold a front of four or five miles against 20,000 men, even if they are little more than a rabble—at least it is not sufficient to give the residents that sense of security which we were entitled to expect.

Should the rebels attack Shanghai it will be equivalent to a declaration of war against England and France, and who can tell where it will end?

S.

The Adams Express Company in Luck.

ARREST OF PARTIES WHO HAD ROBBED THEM IN MARYLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

"We recently stated that a package of bank notes, amounting to $9,445, sent by the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore to the Hagerstown Bank, through ADAMS & Co.'s Express, had been broken open on the route and $3,300 abstracted. The Express Company promptly made good the amount stolen, and immediately set themselves to work to detect the robber. The officers and agents at Harrisburgh, a few days since, had their suspicions aroused against a young man named OLIVER SIMMONS, a messenger in their employ, and on his arrest he confessed his guilt. The Harrisburgh *Union* says:

When asked what he had done with the money, he said that he had spent thirty dollars, had fifteen on hand, and had burned the rest in Wetzel's swamp. He told Col. BINGHAM, the President of the Company, where he had spent the money, and also took him to the place where he burned the balance, and showed him the ashes and fragments of the notes, which fully satisfied the Colonel that what he had said was true. He recovered the notes spent by SIMMONS, and had him committed to jail. It is alleged, and generally believed, that SIMMONS is partially insane, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that he was once, for a time, confined in the State Lunatic Asylum. The proof being made to the Bank that the money had been destroyed, and the numbers of the notes having all been preserved by register, there will probably be a reissue, and the Company will lose very little in the end. The young man will probably be again consigned to the State Lunatic Asylum."

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* has the annexed paragraph:

"It will be recollected that on the night of the 16th April last, ADAMS & Co.'s safe was thrust from the cars, and robbed of $16,000 in cash. The act was done near Westport, in this State, when the cars were under full headway, but it was not discovered till the train reached New-York, when the safe was missed. Three days later, it was found under the trestle-work of a bridge, near Westport, the bottom knocked out, and $16,000 in cash which it contained, abstracted. Measures were taken to ascertain who the robbers were, but the officers have not deemed it proper to make arrests till the present time. Last evening, Oct. 30, four persons were arrested at Bridgeport; one of them was Mr. STEBBINS, the through baggage-master between New-York and Boston. As yet, we believe none of the money has been recovered."

The New-Haven *Palladium* states that STEBBINS has confessed his crime, and implicated others in the business. It is said that he was detected by being seen to have in his possession one of the $500 bills stolen from the safe.

FACTS ABOUT HUNGARY.

Popular Sentiment—Heavy Taxation—War of Races—Veneration for Kossuth—Deceptions Practiced upon the Emperor—How Americans are Received in Hungary.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREIBERG, Saxony, Monday, Oct. 8, 1859.

I shall devote this letter to the relation of facts in the present condition of the Hungarians, which have come to my knowledge through a couple of friends who have just returned to Freiberg, after a long journey in Hungary and Transylvania.

In the first place, Hungary has changed, like all other European countries, since 1849. The present demands of her people are somewhat different from what they were then. The feeling among the several tribes and the several religions is widely different from the mutual hatred which reigned ten years ago.

Ever since the Hungarian rebellion was crushed out at Villagos, Austria has treated Hungary as a conquered province. The amount of taxation is something incredible. Many estates are eaten up by the taxes alone. I heard of one case where a man was taxed 18 per cent. on his capital, which brought him a return of about three per cent. This was probably something extraordinary; seven years of it would make a man a beggar, though he were a millionaire to begin with. But the Wallachians and the Sclavonians, who were the instruments of Austria against Hungary, have been treated with scarcely less rigor, and they say they will not be so fooled again.

The Sclavonians have, it is true, an old feud with the Magyars. They were the first inhabitants. They came from Bohemia, and settled in the Justa, or great plain, which stretches southward from the Carpathian Mountains. Here they tended their flocks. The Magyars or Turcomanni, a Mongolian tribe, drove them into the mountains, at the close of the ninth century; and, being a nation of horsemen, kept the plain for themselves. These distinguishing characteristics have existed ever since. The Sclaves are still shepherds in the mountains. The Hungarians still ride upon the plain. It would be too much to say that the jealousy between the races is gone. The Magyar despises the Sclave as an inferior being, and does not love him for the injuries he received from him in '49. But against the oppressions of Austria, it may be said they present a common front. The Wallachs still more inclined to sympathize with the Hungarians, but are entirely under the influence of their priests, who are tools alternately of Austria and Russia. Many of their churches are supported by Russian gold, and half, at least, own the Czar as their spiritual head. The rest, although they belong to the Greek Church, still acknowledge the Pope.

But the mightiest change is, that in the public feeling of Hungary herself. There is a unanimity, an enthusiasm, a determination, which bodes ill to the House of Hapsburg.

The Magyars are a childishly enthusiastic and excitable people. They love their country, and are proud even of its drawbacks. If you complain of the bad traveling on their great sandy plains, they say: "Yes, indeed, *there's* traveling for you! You don't get along so fast over *our* roads, we can tell you!" Take two or three proverbs:

"The earth is a hat, and Hungary is a feather in it!" "Extra Hungaria non est vita: si est vita, non est illa!" (Out of Hungary there is no life: or, if there is, it is not *our kind!*)

Some of them go so far as to say, "*Our* God has *two* sons: JESUS CHRIST and LOUIS KOSSUTH!" This latter extravagant hyperbole (to put the mildest term upon it,) is found among the peasants; but all classes alike mention KOSSUTH with veneration and love. The people call him "our LOUIS." If you whisper in their ears, "Elian KOSSUTH," (Viva KOSSUTH) they will throw their arms about you, and call you brother. In one place, upon the utterance of his name, the whole company arose, and uncovered their heads with the greatest reverence, and in perfect silence.

The conduct of GORGEY is as much a puzzle to the people of Hungary as to all the world. Why he surrendered at Vilagos, no one can tell. His chances of success were better than in many a battle which he had already won. It is proved that he knew of the projected desertion of 20,000 of the enemy to his standard. And yet the vulgar supposition that he was bought over by the Russians or the Austrians, seems improbable. There is no evidence of his having been bribed. He is living in comparative obscurity, as a Professor of Chemistry at *Klugenfurth*. He possesses neither wealth nor distinction. His conduct, if it was prompted by any selfish motive, entirely failed of its object, and remains as unexplained and unrewarded as it was unexpected.

But while the Hungarians remember "our LOUIS" with so much affection and veneration, they seem no longer to desire a complete separation from Austria. They know that they could not exist as an independent State, and would be contented if their Constitution were restored to them, whose blessings they never have been permitted to enjoy. For the Constitution which they demand is not the old feudal one, but the new one, which their magnates adopted in March, 1848, and which their enemies seem persistently to ignore. This Constitution did away with the feudal system, and transformed the peasant-vassal into a tenant.

The freedom of speech in the Kingdom is startling. Every man is hostile to the Government, and no man hesitates to say it openly. Even the officeholders (so far as they are natives) join in the universal sentiment. The German element (which consists of Saxons from the mouth of the Elba, and some Suabians, who all came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and settled mostly in Zipser County) is entirely Magyar in feeling, and will go as far in opposition to the Government as the Hungarians themselves.

As a sort of negative hostility towards Vienna, the national costume has been revived, and is worn with *furore* by all classes. The most ordinary day-laborer will have his embroidered breeches, top-boots and half-hussar jacket. But the queerest item is the spurs. The original Magyars, as I have already said, were a nation of riders, and a pair of spurs is therefore considered an indispensable part of the national costume. Everybody wears spurs—the waiter that brings you wine, the "knecht" that blacks your boots, the barber that shaves you. They walk in spurs, dance in spurs, fight, sing and pray in spurs, and, for all I know, they sleep in them. Hungary is the country now, above all others, to adopt that full-dress uniform recently discarded by the Texans,—a cocked-hat and—*spurs!* This fashion has not yet lasted a year. It began after the close of the Italian war.

Few intelligent men know less about the condition of Hungary than the Emperor of Austria. It is almost impossible for him to get at the truth upon the subject. When he made a tour through that portion of his realms the army of officials prepared everything for his coming, so that he saw nothing but the bright side. In two weeks' time a splendid road was constructed, by the labor of thousands; in Gran every inhabitant was forced to turn out and stand in the line on the banks of the river, in order to give him a "cordial welcome." The recusant were fined four florins each.

Abrudbanya and Zalathna are two once flourishing towns, which were plundered by the Wallachs, the inhabitants being massacred and the houses burned. They remain to the present day in ruins. Judge of the consternation of the official when the Emperor determined to go to Zalathna, in order to visit the gold mines at Verespatak. Something must be done to prevent his seeing all this devastation. Putting their heads together, they at last concluded to cover the houses in the principal streets with banners and evergreens, so that their charred walls, and their desolate emptiness, could not be seen. It was done. The unconscious monarch rode through the streets of a city apparently arrayed to give him a festive greeting. The streets were filled with an extempore population. The shops were closed for joy that had not been open for years; and the success of the stratagem was complete. Abrudbanya lies on the direct route to the gold mines, but the Emperor's geographical knowledge was not minute enough to make him notice that his officers struck into a long, circuitous way, and *avoided this second town altogether.*

All Government officials are obliged to have pictures of the Emperor and Empress hanging in their houses, and all innkeepers are expected to do the same thing, to show their loyalty. But that this loyalty is not deep and trustworthy the Emperor must know. It was related by an eye-witness that on one occasion, during his journey, a body of eight hundred Hungarians rode out to meet him and pledge their allegiance anew. As he saw them coming he thought it an attempt upon his life, and screamed at them to "*Go back!*" gesticulating in a manner more excited than dignified; nor could he be satisfied till the cavalcade turned and rode away without an interview!

In some parts of Hungary and Transylvania French influence is unmistakably at work. Many of the inhabitants look forward to the coming of Prince NAPOLEON, and firmly believe that he has been seven years studying the Hungarian language, in order to be able to assume the throne when the proper time arrives. Many French pamphlets are in circulation among them, all of which are ultra-revolutionary in their character. They are dated "*Paris*, 1860," and treat of *The Hungary Question, Hungary and Austria, &c.* In one place, my friends say, they were mistaken for Frenchmen, and a man began to tell immediately how many he had "brought over," and how many could be "relied upon," with much more that was quite unintelligible to them; but on finding that they were Americans he left them and they never saw him again. These intrigues, if they have real existence, are as yet nothing to the great voice of the nation, speaking for the Constitution, the mother-tongue, tolerable taxation and free tobacco. For one of the most patent causes of dissatisfaction in Hungary is the tobacco monopoly. Once each man might grow enough tobacco for his own use without asking leave; and every peasant could procure for himself, free of cost in money, the sole luxury of his life. Now Hungary is subject to the same law with the other crown lands and provinces; a tax must be paid even on tobacco grown at home, and all sale is utterly forbidden. Further, the Government adulterates its tobacco, as it does its coin-currency, and it is next to impossible, at any price, to get the pure article. The peasants smoke the best tobacco, for they smuggle it straight from Turkey.

I cannot better close this desultory letter than by quoting the account given me of the reception of these two young Americans in Abrudbanya.

"Everywhere we went, the name American was a passport for us to instantaneous favor. The hopes and dreams of the Hungarians are as great, in relation to our country, as their ignorance. They are beside themselves with joy at meeting one of us; they do and say things, with nothing but their childish enthusiasm to incite them, which are usually considered the effect of strong drink. In Abrudbanya, which has such sad cause to remember the scenes of '49, where the Wallachs, rich with the spoils of their murdered neighbors, have now taken up their abode, we were received by the small remnant of Hungarians with distinguished honor.

They instituted a dance in our honor. The burgomaster, the doctor, and all the notabilities were present, (for, it must be observed, although the Wallachs are most numerous, they are not fit to hold offices, and these remain in the hands of Hungarians. The Wallach nation is the only one that never produced a distinguished man!) The principal dance was the national *Czárdás*, (pronounced *Tchárdásh.*) It is wild, even to fury, and rather deficient in grace. The musicians, as is universal in Hungary, were gipsies, whose swarthy faces and matted hair added to the wierd, strange character of the scene. The room was small and not brilliantly lighted. Imagine now the scene. The crowd of leaping figures shouting at intervals, (office-holders and all,) "*Viva Hungary! Viva! Viva!*"—the wild "*zigennir*" playing without rest or pause—the slouched hats, the tight-jackets, boots and spurs, the flashing eyes and flowing beards of the dancers—for women were in the minority. We whispered in the burgomaster's ear, "Viva KOSSUTH!" The burgomaster cried, "*Du bist mein Bruder!*" lifted one of us in his arms and bore him triumphantly about the room, amid cries of "*Hi! Hi!*" and "*Viva!*"

Dance out your freedom, brave, noble, boyish nation! On with the *Czárdás!* Hurrah for the topboots and spurs! *Hi! Hi!! Viva Elian Kossuth!*

R. W. R.

THE DISUNION PROBLEM.

Its Probable Solution—Views of Southern Presses and Politicians.

The Washington *Star* thinks it absurd for the Republicans to ridicule the Disunion agitation as got up to defeat them at the polls. It thinks that in case of their success it can only be quieted by Mr. LINCOLN "at once satisfying the South that he designs making a conservative Whig Administration, rather than the Republican Abolition Administration his Northern and Eastern supporters demand at his hands."

It proceeds:

"While we do not believe that if the naked question of secession on account of his election, or no secession on that account, be left to be decided by a popular vote of the Southern States, the immediate secession project would receive the sanction of one-fifth the voters, we are sensible that in nearly every Southern State the Disunionists *per se* have the control of the machinery for effecting State and popular action, and can only be prevented from using it as they please by such action on LINCOLN'S part as we suggest.

We have no faith whatever in the power of the so-called Union Party of the South to stem the current of the tide of affairs there, unaided by such demonstration from LINCOLN himself. They are not a live party, and possess a very small share of the popular confidence. Hundreds of thousands regard their leaders as being really willing to submit to the success of any conceivable scheme of abolitionism, sooner than risk a dissolution of the Union, and therefore regard them as being almost as dangerous enemies of the South as the Abolition leaders themselves.

The immediate danger lies in the fact that matters can be precipitated in some two or three Southern States without submitting the question to a formal vote of the people; and that if force be used by the General Government to compel those States to submit to the authority and laws of the Union, all the rest of the Southern States will be drawn by degrees into the quarrel on the side of their section, even though at this time a large majority of their several populations may be decidedly opposed to secession on account of LINCOLN'S election.

The sectional disruption of the Democratic Party, it will be remembered, grew out of the action of the Alabama Democratic State Convention. That body adopted an extreme position, and instructed Alabama's delegates to the Charleston Convention to withdraw from it if their action was not accepted as the basis of the future position of the Democratic Party upon the question of Slavery in the Territories. It is safe to say that four-fifths of the Democracy of the South, however sincerely they may have believed in the abstract justice of the demand of the Alabama Convention, were decidedly opposed to the scheme of making a test of the Alabama Platform. Nevertheless, on coming together at Charleston, and getting into a muss over them, not only Alabama, but half the balance of the South withdrew from affiliation with the Northern Democracy—to be followed at Baltimore by all the rest, with the exceptions so insignificant as to impress on the minds of all the fact that the whole Southern Democracy had taken position with Alabama.

Now, if South Carolina and Alabama prepare to leave the Confederacy after the 4th of March next, what power but one to grow up in their own midst will prevent Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas from joining them within three months afterwards? There is but a single hope left that such a power may grow up there. That hope lies in the generation of a confidence throughout the South that LINCOLN'S Administration cannot fail to be conservative upon the Slavery question; and LINCOLN only can generate such a confidence. The first gun fired to the end of subjugating seceding States will annihilate every prospect of a Union Party in every Southern State."

MORE FUSION.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* grows more furious as election approaches. In a recent issue it says:

"Unquestionably our people are preparing to take care of themselves, in the event of the success of Black Republicanism. The agents of the Free-Soil power are getting more chary in the expression of their sentiments and opinions about the duty of the South—from all quarters come the notes of resistance. As soon as the election is over our citizens will be pretty well united. God send that day speedily! We glory in the fact that the "Overt-Act" men are gradually disappearing. The blood of the South is becoming hot. The day is not three weeks off when the 'agents' and 'pioneers' will have to be very, very cautious. The best men of the South—aye, and of the North, too—have declared that the South must not, cannot live under Black Republican rule. If for no other reason, the South would resist the Lincoln Administration on account of the mulatto HAMLIN. And the true Southern sentiment is making itself felt. Every day adds to its strength. Glourious South Carolina will lead the way, and Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi will follow and stand by her side."

POSITION OF GOV. WINSLOW, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* reports a recent speech of Gov. WINSLOW. In the course of it he said:

"He was no Disunionist, but he scouted the idea of the compulsion or coercion of a State. For the present he thought that even in the event of LINCOLN'S election, the Republicans would be powerless for harm, being restrained by an anti-Republican majority in all the other coordinate branches of the General Government. But the time might come, and that full soon, when the case would be different—when North Carolina might deem it necessary to the preservation of her rights and the maintenance of her honor to assume a separate and independent position, and call upon her sons to rally under her banner. Should that day come, he for one would be found by the side of North Carolina, to whom his first allegiance was due."

HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN ON MR. LINCOLN AND THE THREATS OF DISUNION.

As the telegraph has already announced, Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN spoke at St. Louis on Monday last. The *Democrat* brings an abstract of his address. He considered that the present election was of momentous importance. All that was asked of the people is that they should preserve the Government and the Union, and thereby have peace and prosperity, and Mr. CRITTENDEN then referred to the four candidates before the people, and asked which would accomplish this result best. Mr. BELL needed no defence, nor did Mr. EVERETT. Mr. DOUGLAS he believed to be a national man and a statesman, and he was his second choice for the Presidency. Both the Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats he considered sectional, and he could not and would not support either of the candidates whom they advanced. Mr. CRITTENDEN concluded as follows:

"Now for Mr. LINCOLN. He is an Anti-Slavery man. He may be a very good man, and I believe him to be so. He is a Kentuckian, and that speaks well for him. I believe him to be an honest, patriotic man, but his party is sectional, and that will undoubtedly control his course. There are four States that have bound themselves by a sealed league to secede in case of his election. They are men of high honor and determination.

I will not say the Republicans are Abolitionists, but they sustain the abolition of Slavery, not only in the Territories but in the States. That is the spirit of their creed. They would destroy the white man that the blacks might be free. Is not this fanatical? And thus they desire the fall of a noble race, that an inferior race may be free.

The South, in face of all this, feels she is exposed to a servile insurrection. Under these circumstances, is it not natural she should feel sensitive, and defend herself with desperation? She remembers the raid of JOHN BROWN, his entrance into Virginia, (with seventeen men,) and the honor paid his demise; she sees the continual threats made by this party. Mr. SEWARD preaches the "irrepressible conflict." Is that not preaching a crusade against the South? And is not this an excuse aggravated before, and insulted now, for the course of the South at this time? Could she feel safe with such a President? That's her condition, whether you censure or condemn her. She lays her condition before you, and begs you not to force Mr. LINCOLN on them, for they would be forced out of the Union. Is it not right, then, they should be heard? Why is his election to be insisted upon in the face of such fatal consequences? Do not insist upon putting him in the Presidential chair, for the result will certainly be perilous. Take BELL and EVERETT, and with them you will have tranquillity and harmony. I am no partisan. I have endeavored to be more of the patriot, and less of the partisan. I put to you the question, which you must answer at the polls, and that is, Will you vote for Mr. LINCOLN when the South begs of you not to force him upon them?

VOICE—Suppose a majority elects him?

I would sustain him. But he would get only one-third of the popular vote, and how could he be maintained with such a majority against him, and also the House and the Senate both in the majority against him? He would be powerless. They could keep from him his salary. [Cries of "Good," "good."] What could he do? [A VOICE—Split rails.] Why, when he can do no good, and his election would sever this Union, why insist on his election? I condemn the disunion of the South. [Cheers.] But I have only been showing you the cause, but the South has mistaken their remedy. Her troubles would accumulate the moment she left the Union, and no telling where they would end.

They expect in the South to force all in the South to go with them; but I denounce such treachery to the Government. [Cheers.] But pause; what would be the effect of a secession of four or five States? The chain would then be broken. How would it be remedied? Who would coerce them? They are high-minded men—brave and honorable. They say they will not wait his inaugural address, but as soon as he is elected they will secede. They will make their movement in November next, and prepare for the conflict. Mr. BUCHANAN is now President, but he has not the energy to coerce them. They are not afraid of Mr. BUCHANAN, but expect that after his past course he will connive at disunion. And when Mr. LINCOLN comes to take his seat he will find the whole movement perfected. It becomes us, then, to look and see that no man who desires the welfare of the Union can vote for LINCOLN. BELL and EVERETT are the men to give peace; and it is time to lay aside all strife and passion, and carry them into the Presidential chair.

Mr. C. then reviewed the pecuniary panic that would result from Disunion. Depend upon it, if Mr. LINCOLN is elected these men o the South will keep their word. We shall have Disunion, I know not of how many States. I prefer not to prophesy. But the South must and will secede. We can then never have the same perfect Union. There will be a war then that will last a long time. What ought the South to do? They should bear it for a while, and abide by the Constitution. They should unite more closely with those States which would defend her, and await another election; an I the worst that Mr. LINCOLN could do would bring them out right. [Cries of "Good, good."] Now, you men of the South, unite with the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri, and the Republican Party can do us no harm, even if they intend it. And why should you secede and abandon us your countrymen? It is not constitutional or magnanimous. [Cheers.]

Mr. C. then spoke of the prosperity that would accrue to St. Louis in case of harmonious union. In forty years St. Louis would have a million inhabitants, and the Mississippi Valley seventy-five millions. There would then be no use for the sword; public opinion would rule, and confer more blessings than all the armies ever did. You have the greatest inland city in the Union; but if we have disunion where would you be?

Fellow-citizens, I am exhausted, and must close. [Cries of "Go on, go on!"] I have endeavored to speak to you freely." I desire not to think for you, but present a few ideas upon which you can think and act. We have now a glorious Union—who will pull it down; who will lay on the first hand? One party wants to abolish Slavery everywhere; but among them all where could there a man be found to lay his hand on this great work? I would expect, did I attempt such a thing, my arm to fall palsied by my side; but I hope, and my prayer is, that this Union may be perpetual; and, with sentiments of gratitude and thanks for your attention, I bid you good night.

GOV. SEWARD ON THE CRISIS.

In his speech at Fredonia last Friday, Gov. SEWARD spoke as follows:

Who threatens, who attacks the Union? It is the Democratic Party of the Slave States. There is no Democratic Party anywhere else. The panic-makers in the North are appealing to us to save the Union from the secession of the Slave States. The way we deal with a robber, is to tell him when he demands our purse, and we are the strongest, take it if you can get it. The way to deal with Secessionists is, to say, we adhere to the Union and our rights; and tell them to take all their rights by the exercise of suffrage, and remain; if they will not, it will be for them to decide, and the responsibility rests with them. If the Union is to them what it is to us; if it is not a guarantee of peace and concord, as it is to us; if, on the other hand, it is to them a curse, it were better they had seceded long ago. If it is to them what it is to us, they will remain; they are better in than out. The thought of disunion ought to be denounced. There should be no bargaining with the threat of disunion. It is treason. To be afraid of treason is to multiply traitors. The Democratic Party met the threats of disunion in the wrong way. If they had said in 1820, We shall be loyal to the Union, there would have been no compromises or breaches of compromises. In 1820 the number who threatened disunion was small; it is now very large, because so many consider it necessary to bargain with traitors to keep them in the Confederacy. We are a great people. We can have no fear of a dissolution of the Union. They tremble, but it is not in human nature that thirty millions of people will be kept in a chronic fear of anything. The thing the American people will have is freedom to speak and act; and they will have it, union or no union, with slaveholders or without. The way to settle it is to look at the element on which they act to terrify us to keep them in. They say that they will go out of the Union so that it will cost us more to get our sugar and cotton. Stocks will go down. The streets in New-York City will be into grass. What will wheat cost you in that case? What will your negroes be worth? When grass grows in the streets of New-York, what will cotton be worth? Who will carry it to Europe cheaper than we do? Who will protect your negroes better than we, with FILLMORE and his marines.

I wish you could once be with me in a Slave State, and see what a sensible people they are. You never hear anything said about disunion there. They have no more idea of going out of the Union than you have. Then why the threats and alarm on that subject? It is because the Castle Garden and Central Committee concludes it is best to have a new panic, to keep the people of the Free States from assuming control of the Government, and attending to these questions themselves. When they conclude something must be done, they raise an alarm about JOHN BROWN, and the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and spring the alarm at the North, and are sure of four years more. Any will take BRECKINRIDGE for President, with Slavery to be voted up. You mean to insist on a man for President who does care that Slavery shall be voted down. No argument can be addressed to the heart of the people in its defence. The heart of every man rebels at its touch—every man knows that Slavery is unjust, that it is evil. We are met by the charge, Take care, we shall lose our trade. The danger is in the pocket. We raise wheat, corn and cattle, and here in Chautauque, I beg to know whether it can be proved that slaveholders prefer to eat rancid butter at 25 cents a pound, to good Chautauque butter at 16 cents.

How different is the attitude of the Republican Party? It appeals to no man by terrors, but by sentiments of virtue and humanity; it says to all, we commend freedom to you, because it is right, just and humane.

Now, fellow citizens! is it not time to have an end of this controversy about the Union; an end of Disunion and treason; to put the Government into the hands of a President, Senate and House of Representatives, who are loyal to the Constitution, instead of leaving it in the hands of a party who require you to keep making new sacrifices to save the Union, and use it only to continue in power.

The fifteen Slave States have no longer a power to secede. They can ally themselves with no one. They have scarcely the number of half the freemen of the North and West. They can scarce sustain themselves. Brazil and Russia are the only sustaining Governments tolerating Slavery; and they are both abolishing it by adopting our policy to bring it to an end. Over Europe there is no power that would accept the protection of the Slave States. The United States is the only country where Slavery is a Power. In Europe, from the governor to the peasant, you will not find a people, whom the Democratic Party of this country would not pronounce Abolitionists. The Emperor of France would not do what you have done so long—compromise with Slavery. Go forward, fellow citizens, and do your duty. That does not require you to invade the Slave States, or interfere with their rights. They are sovereigns there and you are strangers. You have a just right to bear testimony in favor of truth, justice and humanity. All you do is as the popular sovereigns. Say to the slaveholders, this is our land and yours. You own the Territories in common with us. If you can vote Slavery into them you have the right; but if we can vote it out, God helping us, we shall do it.

MR. YANCEY THROWS OFF THE MASK.

The Louisville *Journal* says that Mr. YANCEY, in his speech at Springfield, Ky., the other day, used with strong emphasis the following language:

"If LINCOLN is elected, three States at least will certainly secede. I came to Kentucky to induce you to vote for BRECKINRIDGE. Do it and your delegates shall be received in the Southern Confederacy which will be called to decide upon the course of the South."

The *Journal* remarks on this proposal:

"The vile traitor who held out such an offer as this to induce the freemen of Kentucky to sustain the Disunion faction in the Presidential election, was permitted to depart unharmed in person from the soil of Kentucky, and we are glad he was. We trust that he is reserved for some punishment commensurate with the outrage perpetrated by him. We did not know there was a man living insolent, impudent, audacious enough to undertake to bribe Kentuckians into voting for the ticket of the Disunionists by the proffer of the favor, the privilege, the reward of admission into a Convention of foul traitors. His very tracks, wherever he set his feet, should be shovelled from the soil of our State and thrown into South Carolina or the Atlantic Ocean."

ANOTHER PROJECT.

The Louisville *Journal* of Monday last makes this remarkable statement:

"We have had a conversation with a gentleman, a remarkably shrewd and well-informed politician, who left Washington City last Friday evening. He states that some of the principal Breckinridge leaders from the South, among whom he mentions Senator WIGFALL, of Texas, and Judge MEEK, of Alabama, held a consultation on Thursday at Brown's Hotel in Washinton, and agreed upon a general plan of action in the event of LINCOLN'S election, which they professed to regard as a certainty. On Friday, Mr. WIGFALL spoke without reserve in regard to the plan adopted by them. He said that South Carolina was to take the lead—that, within thirty days after LINCOLN'S election, South Carolina, having declared herself an independent sovereignty, would send an embassador or Minister-Plenipotentiary to the United States Government at Washington, asking recognition as such. The belief was, that the President would receive the South Carolina Minister, inasmuch as his organ, the Washington *Constitution*, has asserted a State's right of secession to be unquestionable. If the Government should receive the South Carolina Minister, then the other cotton States, in whatever order they might choose, should, having severally declared their independence, send Ministers to Washington for recognition and reception in behalf of their respective sovereignties. And, when a sufficient number of Southern Sovereignties shall have been established and recognized, then they are to hold a general Southern Congress or Convention, and adopt, if they can agree, the terms of a Southern Confederacy."

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express* says:

"As an appropriate accompaniment to the above, we give the substance of a conversation recently had at Washington by a prominent Lancaster Democrat, with one of the most distinguished and most pugnacious of the South Carolina Secessionists. Being in the South Carolinian's room, our Lancaster friend asked him for his candid, private opinion as to what the South would do in case of LINCOLN'S election. His reply was, substantially, that they would do nothing more than *talk*. A Convention would be called, flaming speeches made, and strong resolutions passed declaring what they would do in case the new Administration did certain things, which nobody is silly enough to imagine will ever be attempted. This the South Carolinian intimated, was the least they could do, by way of letting themselves 'down easy' from the position they had recently taken."

HON. JEFF. DAVIS TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"JEFFERSON DAVIS is to make his great speech on Saturday next, Nov. 3, at Vicksburgh, Miss., in which he is expected to lay down the course that the Southern States must pursue in the event of the election of LINCOLN. As I write I have before me an advance copy of the *Mississippian*, published at Jackson, in that State, and the known organ of Mr. DAVIS. In this paper it is announced that a grand collection of the military of Mississippi and the Southern States is to be held at Jackson, on Thursday, the 8th of November. Premiums of from $100 to $200 are offered for the best dragoon and infantry in Mississippi, and a sweepstake of $200 for the best company in the South. From the same journal I cut an extract from the Vicksburgh *Citizen*, said to be a Douglas paper, which announces Col. DAVIS' great speech of the 3d, as follows. The *italics* are not mine:

'Although differing widely with Col. DAVIS in regard to the political issues of the day, we yet recognize in him one of the greatest minds, if not the greatest, in the South; and should war come, as come full well it may, between the sections, JEFFERSON DAVIS will prove a tower of strength to the Southern cause. Not only is he one of the greatest statesmen of the country, but, as a military man, he is justly regarded as without an equal in the Republic. *He will, doubtless, be the generalissimo of the Southern army.*'"

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Monomaniacs of Massachusetts—The Congressional Elections—Speculations on the Probable Result.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860.

The news of the October elections has been received in Boston; the Prince has been received in Boston; the political parties have all made their nominations and demonstrations in Boston; and now Boston, wrought up to fever heat on the question of who shall represent her in the next Congress, and deluged with addresses, oral and documentary, of natures political, historical, biographical, financial and philosophical, awaits, as best she may, the awful Ides of November. The cry is BURLINGAME or APPLETON—BIGELOW or RICE—under which King, Bostonian, speak or die! Boston has been called the Modern Athens. Perhaps justly so called. Certainly, however, those from whose prominence, as her representatives, she earns that fair title, however deeply erudite they may be on the subject of Athenian politics, are equally and blissfully ignorant of the politics of America. Boston may be Athenian, but, alas! it is also provincial. As it was in 1820, when ridden by the rump of the Federal Party, so is it now in 1860, when ridden by the rump of the Whig Party. Old forms and old natures meet us under new faces and new names. The Essex junta has but given way to the Suffolk junta.

To such as look at them coolly and philosophically at present, the politics of Massachusetts, and of Boston, as part of Massachusetts, are a simple, an instructive, and, at the same time, an amusing study. They are simple because there is but one, and only one, *real* party in the field. They are instructive, as exhibiting the growth of great truths and great ideas in the minds of a free people, from a first germ of thirty years ago to a present ripe maturity. For it is now nearer thirty than twenty years that the great principles of the Republican Party have been slowly working out their way through or against cumbrous old party organizations, until at last, throwing off all foreign and discordant elements, they have taken complete possession of the popular mind, and have taken tangible shape in the formation of a pure and simple Free-Soil Republican Party. In recent years the progressive steps have been distinct and well defined—ascending from GARDNER and the dark days of the Know-Nothings, to BANKS and the misty arguments of the economists and utilitarians, and now up to ANDREW and a political Republicanism, founded on humanity and morality. Finally they are amusing, because of the forcibly-feeble and ponderously-light natures of the would-be parties opposed to Republican success.

Of the election of JOHN A. ANDREW—and that by an overwhelming majority—no rational doubt has ever been entertained. True, the "conservatives" were in convulsions over Mr. ANDREW'S nomination, because, as they allege, he once said JOHN BROWN was right. Being in convulsions at this, they forthwith nominated

RUSSELL, because we cannot help regarding them as *Breckinridge electors*. The remaining thirty-two electors we look on as gentlemen fully competent to understand the obligations incurred by them in accepting a nomination on the Democratic ticket, accompanied by the resolution of the Convention declaring DOUGLAS and JOHNSON the sole nominess. Any Democrat who desires to see DOUGLAS made next President by the vote of a combination of electors, or who desires to see JOHNSON, as second on the list, elected as *acting* President by the Senate, should vote for these thirty-two electors. As to whether the other three—WESTERVELT, BROWER and RUSSELL—should be scratched off, we do not feel ready to advise."

DOUGLAS AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WM. WEBB, formerly United States District-Attorney for Kansas, publishes a letter in the *Western Argus*, published at Wyandotte, K. T., sustaining Judge DOUGLAS' denial of all complicity in forming the Lecompton Constitution, and corroborating his statements of the interviews which he had in Washington with Gen. CALHOUN on the subject. When the Lecompton Convention had made its decision, Mr. WEBB thought it proper to send his resignation of the District-Attorneyship to Mr. DOUGLAS, tarough whose influence he procured the post.

In reply he received the following private note:

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was some fifteen days on the way, and only reached me three days ago. While I do not agree with the action of the Constitutional Convention, if I am correct in my version of the facts, I am free to say to you that I do not apprehend that the President will remove you from office on account of the course you thought it your duty to pursue. Much allowance must be made, at this distance, for the erroneous version of the facts. I can only say that I am now, as ever, your friend, and will do all I can to sustain you in your position. I do not believe that it will be necessary to tender your resignation, and hence shall not do so unless I find, when I get to Washington, that I am mistaken as to the intention of the Administration. In regard to CALHOUN, he need have no apprehension, for I have reason to believe that the President approves his conduct, although I must confess that I do not, with the lights now before me. I fear that he has made a fatal mistake, and got us all into trouble. I regret the present position of things in Kansas, and fear the consequences. I do not pretend to pronounce a final judgment, as I have not seen the Constitution or proceedings of the Convention. As to myself, my course is plain. I must stand on the principles of the Kansas act, and go wherever it carries me, and defend it against all assaults from any quarter. I shall do this in a kind spirit towards the Administration and all my friends.

Yours truly,

WM. WEBB, Esq. S. A. DOUGLAS.

MORE HANGING.

The subjoined pleasant paragraph occurs in a letter written to the Galveston (TEXAS) *Christian Advocate* by H. W. SMITH, of Waxahachie:

"I see in your paper of Sept. 27, an extract from a letter from me in a relation to Rev. Mr. BEWLEY, of Fort Worth notoriety. At the time I wrote I gave you what were the facts at my late visit to Fort Worth vicinity. But I wrote after my return to Alta Springs, more than one hundred miles from Fort Worth. I now find on this visit to this country, that since I was here before, the said Mr. BEWLEY was followed to the vicinity of Springfield, Mo., taken and brought back to Fort Worth, and on the 13th of September, 1860, was hung on the same limb of the same tree on which Mr. CRAWFORD had been hung before. The letter found near Fort Worth, and published in your paper some time ago, was certainly addressed to Rev. Mr. BEWLEY. It is further stated here, that the son-in-law of Mr. BEWLEY, Rev. Mr. WILLETT, has been taken in Missouri, and is now on his way back to Fort Worth, where he will hang on the same limb. This part of information is by letter from the eastward to a gentleman in Fort Worth. The information in relation to Mr. BEWLEY is *true*. I regret that the thing has got into confusion. At the time I was here prior to this I wrote the facts. But he has been brought back since, and was hung, I suppose, about the date of my letter to you, or perhaps a few days prior to that time. You, however, have the precise date in this, of his execution, and I think there is little doubt but that Rev. Mr. WILLETT is on his way back—a few days will determine that; if he is, he will certainly hang on the same tree."

Mr. WEBB states that he showed this letter to Gen CALHOUN, and that he remarked that it was the first expression of opinion from Mr. DOUGLAS which he had seen. He expresses it as his opinion that the gentlemen who affirm that they were shown a letter from Mr. DOUGLAS to Gen. CALHOUN have mistaken a newspaper slip for this document, as Gen. CALHOUN, about the time referred to, frequently exhibited an article taken from the Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* as the expression of Mr. DOUGLAS' views.

A SANGUINE SOUTHERNER.

The Richmond *Whig* bases its belief that Mr. LINCOLN may yet be de defeated on the following calculation:

"We hear that a meeting of the best informed and most active politicians of New-York was held a few days since, and the estimate made by all was, that the counties south of Albany would give a majority against LINCOLN of at least 75,000! Last year they gave only 35,931. It is not considered possible for the remainder of the State to give over 50,000 Black Republican majority. Last year these Republican counties gave a Republican majority of 34,481. The struggle there last year was manifestly made to secure the nomination of SEWARD by the Republican Convention at Chicago, and his friends bent every energy on the Abolition and Republican strongholds. It does seem impossible that they can give over 40,000 increase upon last year's vote, and if our conservative friends' estimate of these Southern counties is correct, we cannot see how LINCOLN can carry the State."

In the next place, there is New-Jersey, which, in an aggregate vote of about 105,000 in 1856, gave FREMONT only about 20,000, and which last year elected a thoroughly conservative old-line Whig Governor by an overwhelming majority. At the present time there is only one electoral ticket in New-Jersey, in opposition to the Lincoln ticket—the Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge men having compromised their differences on Friday last, and entered into a cordial union on the same electoral ticket, for the purpose of carrying the State against LINCOLN. We do not think, therefore, there is any doubt at all that the vote of New-Jersey will be cast against LINCOLN.

Independent of New-York and New-Jersey, we think there are good grounds for the hope that Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, to say nothing of Pennsylvania, will also cast their votes against LINCOLN. It thus appears at least that there is a wide margin for hope and confidence on the part of the conservatives throughout the country."

NOT SO BAD.

Hon. R. A. PRYOR publishes a letter denying that his remarks have been so personally offensive towards Judge DOUGLAS, as charged in some of the newspapers.

Reasons for Voting the Republican Ticket.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a man who has not one penny to gain or to lose by the success or failure of any of the candidates for the Presidency now before the public, to state his reasons for the vote he expects so soon to give. And before stating these reasons, I wish to say a few things in reference to myself.

1. I am no politician; and for *mere* politicians I have a great disregard. They are not to be trusted by fair men.

2. I am no Abolitionist; in public and private I have opposed abolitionism as insane philanthropy, as tending to aggravate the evil it would remove. yet I am no Pro-Slavery man.

3. I am a minister who believes the Old School Presbyterian Church to be *the* Church of this land, as to its catholic and conservative spirit, and as to the intelligence of its ministry and membership. And with its deliverances on the Slavery subject I cordially coincide. This much you will permit me to say for myself, in order that my reasons may be free from the imputation of improper motives.

I have made up my mind to vote for LINCOLN;—not because he is the best man that could have been selected from his party; not because he is a more able man than his competitors; not because I expect from him a more patriotic administration than from DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE or BELL; but,

1. Because I wish it to be definitely settled that the majority of the people of this land have the right to say who shall be their President.

2. Because I am sick, to the highest point of disgust, with the cry of disunion from the South. I wish the cry to be stopped; and nothing will stop it sooner, or better, than the election of LINCOLN.

3. I wish to satisfy the South that they are as safe under the rule of a Republican as of a Democratic President. And the only way fully to satisfy them is to put the question to a fair trial, by the election of LINCOLN.

4. I wish to have it settled that the Constitution of the United States is the safeguard and bulwark of all our interests, North and South, and not the President, from whatever party he may be selected. When the Constitution is violated, then is the time to resist, or to secede, if the violator cannot be brought to justice according to law.

5. The question as to whether a citizen with Republican views may be safely elected as President, has to be settled sooner or later; now is the best time to settle it.

6. I believe that LINCOLN is a fair man in ability, up to the average of our Presidents hitherto; of fair moral character, and that with patriotic integrity, he will administer the Government, as to every part, and every interest, of the country.

7. I like a *straight-out* man of whatever party. If not honest in his convictions, he is in his actions. I have a strong disrelish for *fusion* movements and men. It is seeking to do, by unfair means, what they cannot do by fair.

These are my reasons for the vote which I expect to give for ABRAHAM LINCOLN in a few days. And I invite all those who consider these reasons to be good ones, to vote with me. The election of LINCOLN I shall esteem a political blessing to the whole country. JOHN WITHERSPOON.

Advice to Workingmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the aid of your valuable journal, I beg to say to the workingmen of New-York and the adjacent cities, that it is now in their power to materially improve their condition, by choosing only good men to office, and thus secure a prosperous condition of trade. This is the best way to obtain plenty of work and good wages—a far better way than by "strikes" and other combinations which were so rife last Spring.

It is the duty, and should be the aim of every workingman, to examine the character of every candidate in his district, and vote only for the best, regardless of his party. In this way they can confer an everlasting benefit on themselves, their families, and the public at large.

By giving the above a place in your paper, you will much oblige a sincere friend of the

WORKINGMAN.

The Alleged Abolition Plot in Texas.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

LAMAR Co., Texas, Sept., 1860.

Seeing that the many Rumors and reports which were circulated through our State a few months since, as to Abolition emissaries, insurrections, etc., are being published and accredited by many of the papers in the older States, I desire, through the columns of your paper, to say to my friends in Kentucky, and to the public generally, that all such rumors are altogether unfounded. It is true, that during the exceedingly hot and dry weather of the past Summer, there were many destructive fires in the State of Texas. The town of Henderson was nearly destroyed—that of Dallas greatly damaged, and some houses burned in other towns in different parts of the State. But the origin of these fires, as far as yet ascertained, was either from the ignition of matches or some other accidental cause. I have not been able to learn of a single instance in which there was the slightest evidence that it was the work of an Abolition emissary—in fact, I don't believe there is one in the State, though there are some characters nearly as bad.

As to the reports that poison had been found in the possession of negroes in various and sundry parts of the country, and in wells, &c., they are all false, as far as I have been able to learn. I have not met with a single man who knows of an authenticated instance. Yet these reports were published by all the papers in the State, and accredited by many, and the people in many parts were excited almost to desperation. Who originated these reports, and for what purpose, are the questions that have perplexed the good citizens of our State for some time past. Such reports are certainly calculated to injure the State, and keep away such emigrants as desire to come. Why, then, should the people of Texas circulate and give credit to them?

It is the opinion of many of our best citizens, after mature deliberation and thorough investigation of the subject, that these reports had their origin in the minds of scheming politicians, and are a part of that great plan concocted and being put in execution to "nerve the Southern arm and excite the Southern mind, preparatory to precipitating the cotton States into a revolution." R. B. D.

PERSONAL.

—Political excitement must be raging high in Virginia. The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* tells the following incident:

"The fairer portion of creation now manfiest as much or more interest than the males, and on Saturday afternoon last a couple of ladies residing in the same building on Second-street became so much excited that they got to blows. One declared that her husband should not vote for Mr. BELL if there was not another man in the United States to fill the place, and this declaration so nettled the young lady with whom the conversation was held, that she struck the great admirer of Breckinridge across the noddle with her fan, breaking a head ornament to pieces, and arousing all the terrible passions of her antagonist's nature. At it they went, and for a while, silks, satins, laces, feathers, flounces, and ribbons, flew about in wild confusion. The disgraceful scene was only terminated on the arrival of a gentleman from a distant part of the house, who, hearing the noise, hastened to the spot, and thus probably saved the life of one or both."

—Alexander Randall, a well-known artist in Louisville, Ky., was married a few months ago to Miss Margaret Cheatham, a respectable young lady of New-Albany, Indiana. What was her surprise, a short time since, to find that her husband was not devoting his entire energies to her support, but that a second Mrs. Randall claimed part of his earnings. She got out a warrant for the arrest of her supposed rival, when she ascertained that Randall had been married to her many years ago in Canada West, and that he had by her several children, two of whom, a boy of 17 years of age and a girl 8 years younger, are now living in Louisville with their mother. Mr. Randall was at once apprehended as soon as this state of affairs became manifest, and is now in jail. He has hitherto had a high reputation in the city where he has resided.

—There is a singular divorce case in progress at Hartford, Conn. The grounds on which the divorce is asked by the lady petitioner are summed up in the testimony of her sister. She averred that respondent was not very attentive to his wife in her sickness, but was rather disposed to ignore her ailments, and make her do the work of a healthy housewife; that he did not administer to her comfort as he should have done; that he treated her brutally on many occasions; that he drew a knife across her hand in January last, and cut her; that he once kicked her badly; that he had turned her out of the house; that he had denied her sugar and *gin* in her sickness, because he thought rum was better; that he had in various ways refused to administer to her comfort; that he struck the food from her mouth, at one time, when she wanted to eat; that he said her child wasn't his, but "a bloody Irishman's;" and that respondent "threw brother Harry Miller" at his spouse.

—The Boston *Transcript* gives the whereabouts of the artists who make that City their abiding place: "Gerry is getting ready for his sale, which takes place next month. He will have a fine collection to show his friends, as in addition to his Swiss pictures, he has been busy the past Summer in New-Hampshire. Gay is still at Hingham, and has as yet sent none of his last productions to Boston; and Champney yet lingers among the Conway hills. Williams and Ordway have sketched together this Summer, and filled their portfolios with fine subjects for pictures. We regret to learn the latter is quite at ill his home in Dorchester. Griggs has been studying at Bethel, Me., and also at Nahant, and has made great improvement during the past Summer—a picture of Nahant rocks, at Williams & Everett's, is treated in a masterly manner, and is a fine piece of color. Brackett has been to Umbagog Lake, in search of trout, he having many orders for portraits."

—The Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has issued a pastoral letter to the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in his diocese, laying before them the condition of the starving people of Kansas, and recommending that individual and congregational offerings be made for the relief of the suffering. The Bishop made his appeal after consultation with clerical and lay friends who were well informed regarding the fact.

—Mr. Shears, who gained an extensive reputation for enterprise by running the famous newspaper-express train between this City and Albany, has found a new field for the exercise of his energies in the West, where he has formed a partnership with a kindred spirit, Mr. Shaver. Together they are running newspaper expresses over the Michigan Southern Railroad.

—A young lady in Providence, R. I., lately became disgusted with life and determined to commit suicide. She went to a druggist to purchase strychnine, but he, suspecting her intention, gave her a powerful emetic instead. She took it and was effectually cured of her rash purpose.

—Rev. M. H. Bixby, pastor of the Friendship-street Baptist church, in Providence, has resigned his charge, with the intention of returning to Burmah, where he formerly labored for years in connection with the Maulmain Mission.

—The Sevres porcelain, bronzes, &c., purchased by the late Augustus Thorndike, of Boston, at the sale of the effects of Louis Philippe, was disposed of at auction on Tuesday. All the articles brought good prices.

—Mr. Prescott, of Lowell, Mass., was seriously injured some months since in consequence of his horse taking fright from the screening of coal in a building near the street through which he was being driven.

—A young gentlemen of Grantville, (Ga.) eloped last Monday night with Miss Jennie Strickland, a pupil of the College at that place. The Georgia papers are quite in a flutter about the matter, although it seems nobody objected to the match.

—"Fanny," a pet dog belonging to Gov. Seward, died in consequence of having poison administered to her a few days ago. This is the fourth dog which Mr. Seward has lost in this way within the last two years.

—Colman and Boughton, two of our American artists, have taken a studio together in Paris for the Winter. Neither is studying with any of the masters.

—Greenough, the sculptor, has finished a beautiful bust of a daughter of Mr. Mason, of Boston.

OBITUARY.

—Dr. WILLIAM D. EGAN died at Chicago, Ill., on the 28th. He was born in the County of Kerry, Ireland, emigrated to this country when a very young man, and after a pedagogical career in the Canadas, in this City, and in Virginia, commenced the practice of his profession in Mississippi, in the year 1832. After a brief residence there, he penetrated to Chicago, and by successful operations in real estate accumulated great wealth, which he used generously in promoting the interests of the place of his residence. Dr. Egan was elected Recorder of Cook County in 1843, which office he held for four years; in 1852 he was sent to the State Legislature from the Chicago District, and four years ago he was a prominent candidate for the nomination of Lieut.-Governor of Illinois.

—Lieut. George Snedicor, who served as a private in the Eutaw Rangers, during the war with Mexico, died at Lexington, Miss., a few days since, in consequence of injuries received by being thrown from a wagon in which he was riding.

—The decease of Hon. Jonathan Child, a prominent citizen of Rochester, occurred on the 27th

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Nos. 5278, 5359, 5457, 3091, 5279, 5217, 5254, 1477, 2080, 5158, 5258, 1727, 5912, 2188, 5383, 4615, 5835.

THE CITY RAILROADS.

Argument Continued in the Seventh-avenue Case.

The People et al. vs. *John Kerr et al.*—Mr. Evarts now followed Mr. O'Conor on behalf of the defendants in the argument.

The counsel began by remarking that he should not touch upon the questions of law argued by his colleague who preceded him. He should confine his remarks to another branch of the case. In the first place, it was not for the Court to pass upon the fitness of the Corporators named in this act, nor upon the *wisdom* of the act. It was only for the Court to determine whether the act was valid and Constitutional. It mattered not if it was wise, or whether or not it had conferred franchises upon worthy persons. That branch of the case, brought in and commented upon by the plaintiffs, counsel would dismiss without further notice.

Mr. Evarts then proceeded to argue at length the following points:

First—The whole success of the parties adverse to the construction of railroads in the streets of the City of New-York, in the litigations prosecuted to prevent, by injunction or otherwise, the laying or running of such railroads, is limited to these propositions:

1. That a railroad in a public street is such an interruption of the common right of way as makes its structure a nuisance, in the absence of its authorization by legislative act.

2. That the rights and powers and duties of the Corporation of the City of New-York in and over the streets of the City do not include or protect a grant to individuals (or a private corporation) of the right or franchise of building and working a railroad in the streets of the City, but that legislative authority is essential to support such a grant.

3. That the abutting proprietor suffers such a special injury from the nuisance created by the railroad, from its interruption of the common right of way, as will give him a standing in Court for an appropriate private remedy of prevention or redress.

4. That the Attorney-General is the necessary party in Court for the prosecution of the action which rests upon the nuisance created by the railroad, as an interruption of the common and public right of way.

All that part of the controversy in the previous City Railroad litigations which turned upon the profligacy or corruption of the City Government, or any of its Departments, in the actual or proposed grants of the right or franchise involved in those litigations, of course, has no application to the general subject.

Second—If the act of the Legislature from which the defendants, named as grantees therein, derive their right or franchise be valid, its authority disposes of all the points judicially determined adversely to the construction and working of railroads in the streets of the City.

1. Authorized by the Legislature, the quality of nuisance is no longer predicable of the structure and working so authorized.

2. The public inconvenience, for which the Attorney-General could maintain an action, and the special private injury, for which the abutting proprietor could maintain an action, have both fallen into the predicament of "*damnum ubique injuria*," and no action remains to either.

3. The action of the City Government in permission or in furtherance of the structure or working of the railroad, is no longer open to question as beyond its corporate powers or illegal.

Third—The principal and preliminary question, therefore, is upon the *validity* of the law itself.

It is of no service for the plaintiffs, whether the people or the private plaintiffs, to show how good a case they would have against some imaginary parties in a hypothetical case if there was no such law.

It is unprofitable to the defendants to defend rights independent of this law, for they, the defendants, find their whole right in the law.

1. The law is valid unless its repugnancy to the Constitution be shown, or its lack of authenticity from its not having been passed according to the constitutional requirements in respect of enactment be shown.

2. The objection to the authority of the act, in that it failed to receive the assent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, depends for its force wholly upon the question whether the act "appropriates public moneys on property for local or private purposes." (Cons. Art. 1, Sec. 9, Pfff's Points, p. 30, subd. viii.)

It seems impossible to say that the "People of the State of New-York" have an estate in the land of the streets of the City of New-York, or that, if they have, this act appropriates such estate to either a private or local purpose.

3. The only allegation of *invalidity* of this act, from repugnacy to the Constitution, is in that it authorizes the taking "of private property for public use without compensation." (Cons. Art. 1, Sec. 6.)

This inhibition of the Constitution covers only the subject of *property*, capable of being taken, and capable of ascertainment in value as compensation. It does not touch the case of those "who, although their property is not taken, suffer indirect or consequential damage." (Radcliff's Exise *vs.* Mayor of Brooklyn: 4 Coms., 195.)

4. Neither the plaintiffs, "The People, &c.," nor the private plaintiffs, have the least estate or property in the land of the streets, which is supposed to be intended to be "taken" for the purposes intended by the act.

5. Neither the plaintiffs, "The People, &c.," nor the private plaintiffs, have the least right to represent the estate or property of the Corporation of the City in the streets, to prevent the taking of *its* property against its consent, or without compensation, or otherwise, upon any of the allegations of this complaint, to involve the aid of the Court in protection of the corporate property of the City for any threatened mischief.

6. No basis is shown in the complaint for any intervention of a preventive remedy to arrest a profligate or wasteful or corrupt appropriation of the City's property, by the corporate authorities or any of them.

If any such basis were shown it is now the settled law that a citizen, tax-payer or corporator, has no standing in Court to present such breach of public trust. *Doolittle* vs. *Supervisors of Broome County. Roosevelt* vs. *Draper. Davis* vs. *The Mayor.*

Reduce the parties plaintiff to "The People, &c.," by the Attorney General, and strike out from the complaint all except what touches the action of the corporate authorities, and the cause of action dwindles into mere frivolity.

7. As respects the right of action, to some extent supported in the City Railroad cases heretofore, to wit: that of "The People, &c.," by the Attorney General, to arrest municipal executive appropriations of public property to uses beyond their corporate powers, the existence of the act of the Legislature displaces such right of action.

It is absurd for "The People, &c.," by the Attorney General to claim that the appropriation by the corporate authorities is illegal, when "The People, &c." by their Legislature have authorized and directed the appropriations to be made.

After Mr. Evarts concluded, Mr. Anderson in a few remarks submitted the following points on behalf of the Corporation.

First.—The State has no direct interest in, nor control over the streets of the City, nor has the State any right to interfere with the franchises of the corporation, nor to attempt to override the action of the Common Council in respect thereof, while such action does not transgress the provisions of the charters of the corporation.

(*a.*) All the "estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, which the people of the State ever had of, in and to all lands at any time left for streets or highways in the City of New-York, is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." (Dongan Charter, ◊ 2, Davies' Laws, p. 149; Dongan Charter, ◊ 39, Davies' Laws, p. 195; Act of 1691, 1 Smith and Liv., p. 12; Act of April 16, 1787, 1 Greenl., 444; Act of March 17, 1793, 2 Greenl., 52; Act of 1813, Davies' Laws, 544, ◊ 192.)

(*b.*) The said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are seized in fee of all lands taken by proceedings in Supreme Court under act of 1813. (Act of 1813, ◊ 178, Davies' Compilation of Assessment Laws, p. 17.)

(*c.*) If any one has the right to authorize a railroad in the streets of the City, it is the Corporation and not the State.

The right to run a City railroad is a franchise, and the right to dispose thereof is vested in the Corporation by its charters. (Cited supra.)

Upon what terms or conditions the Corporation might lawfully give such consent, it is unnecessary now to inquire.

Second—No cause for an injunction against the Corporation has been shown.

(*a.*) It does not appear that the Corporation is either "doing or about to do, or procuring or suffering any act to be done in violation of the plaintiff's rights respecting the subject of the action." Code, ◊ 219.

(*b.*) The alleged cause for an injunction against the Corporation is at folios 75 and 76 of complaint. The suggestion is there made that the plaintiffs are *apprehensive* that the Corporation may possibly at some time do something. There is not even an averment that the Corporation has any intention to act adversely to the rights claimed by the plaintiffs. But such averment, though much stronger than the one made, would not show a cause of action. (Van Ness *vs.* Hamilton, 19 John., 372; People *vs.* Manhattan Co., 9 Wend., 351.)

(*c.*) This *apprehension*, if it had any force or foundation, is more than overcome by the resolution which is forth in Valentine's affidavit, showing the *animus* of the Corporation in respect to this attempted trespass of the State upon chartered rights.

Third—The Court has no power to restrain legislative action by injunction.

(*a.*) The adoption of a resolution by the Common Council is a legislative act by a legislative body. (92 of Charter of 1857; Laws 1857, p. 874.)

(*b.*) If a resolution is adopted which is invalid, action under it may be restrained until the adoption of the resolution; a suit to restrain is premature. The passage of a resolution works no injury and a resolution may never be passed. (Suffern *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York. New-York *Transcript*, Aug. 1, 1860.)

Fourth—The affidavits show that the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and other private plaintiffs have no interest in the streets which is not common to all other persons. The trust then is a public and not a private trust.

That class of persons who are private persons cannot therefore maintain an action against the Corporation in respect to the use of the streets. (Doolittle *vs.* Supervisors of Broome, 18 N. Y. 157; Roosevelt *vs.* Draper, 7 Abbott 108; Wanuck *vs.* The Mayor, 28 Barb. 210; Hale *vs.* Cushman, 6 Metcalf 425.)

(*a.*) It follows that even were the Corporation about to act *both* classes of plaintiffs who appear in this suit would not be entitled to an injunction.

It cannot be granted, at least at this stage of the case, to *one* class *alone*, and it must therefore be denied to both.

Mr. Noyes then rose to reply, but it being late, the Court adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Noyes concludes the argument.

Liabilities of Directors in Insurance Companies.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

James Harper et al. vs. *Royal Chamberlain et al.*—This case was argued some three weeks since before Justice BONNEY, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs, it will be remembered, are Messrs. Harper & Brothers, the well-known publishers. They brought this suit against the Directors of the New-York City Fire Insurance Company, to hold them personally liable for the amount due on a policy of insurance issued by the Company to the plaintiffs upon their printing and publishing establishment, burnt some six years ago. The complaint charged that the Directors of the Company published false representations of the amount of capital possessed by the Company, in consequence of which the plaintiffs were induced to insure in the Company. One of the defendants demurred to the complaint.

Justice BONNEY has now rendered his decision, overruling the demurrer. The following is his opinion:

BONNEY, J.—The defendant Hobbie has demurred to the complaint in this action, and alleged nine grounds of demurrer, neither of which is composed in the grounds of demurrer specified in section 144 of the Code. The supposed defect in the complaint, which the pleader probably intended to allege, is that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. But this ground of demurrer is not so taken or stated as to be available to the defendant. And if properly stated, in my opinion the demurrer could not be sustained. The complaint states, in substance, that the defendants being Directors or Trustees of the New-York City Insurance Company, pretended to be organized for the transaction of business on the plan of mutual insurance, under the act of April 10, 1849, fraudulently made false representations to the plaintiffs and others in relation to the capital and condition of the Company, with intent to induce the plaintiffs to effect insurance with the Company and pay to it premiums therefor. That plaintiffs, induced by such representations, did make a contract of insurance with said Company and pay the Company the sum of $150 premium therefor, and that by reason and in consequence of these facts, plaintiffs have been injured and sustained damages as stated in the complaint. In my judgment the statements of the complaint are sufficient to maintain an action. (Pontifex *vs.* Begnold, 3 Mann & Granger, 63. Cross *vs.* Sackett, 6 Abbott, 247.)

The amount of damages which the plaintiff can recover is not now a subject for consideration.

Judgment must be entertained for plaintiffs on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer in twents days on payment of costs.

Levi S. Chatfield in support of the demurrer; Benjamin Vaughan Abbott opposed.

United States Circuit Court.

PATENT CASE—BEFORE JUSTICE NELSON, NOV. 1, 1860.

James Draper et al. vs. *Moran, Kelly & Co.*—This was a suit brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants for an alleged infringement of letters-patent of Doughty & Draper, for what is known as "the woven skeleton skirt." The case was brought to trial yesterday, and a verdict of $2,000 found by the jury against the defendants. The defence set up by the defendants was that the invention was not new, and was not patentable, and that the patent was void. In all of which the defendants failed, and the patent was sustained by the Court and jury.

United States District Court—NOV. 1.

Before Judge BETTS and a Jury.

The United States vs. *One gold and diamond snuff-box, one diamond brooch set in silver, and one gold and diamond bracelet.*—This was a proceeding to forfeit the goods as having been imported into the United States without paying duty. The goods were claimed by Dr. Deshowitz. The Government proved the seizure of the goods at Ball & Black's, where they were on public exhibition as having belonged to Mme. Rachel. They proved also that the doctor brought the goods to Tiffany's, to have them appraised, stating that he had bought them as mementoes at the auction sale of Mme. Rachel's effects, but was now desirous of parting with them. It also appeared that one of them had been sold at the time of seizure. The defence claimed that the articles being mementos only, and personal property and effects of the claimant, and second-hand articles, were not subject to duty. The bracelet was presented to Mme. Rachel by Queen Victoria, and the snuff-box by Louis Napoleon.

For the Government, Judge Roosevelt and Mr Henry; for claimant Judge Whiting and Mr. Clark.

Court of Special Sessions.

AN OCTOGENARIAN IN COURT—AN EXTEMPORIZED ALBINO—THE COURT AND COUNSEL DISCUSS AMALGAMATION.

Justices CONNOLLY, BROWNELL and STEERS yesterday disposed of thirty-eight bail cases. Of thirty-two persons charged with assault and battery, one did not appear, and his bail was forfeited, nine were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, two were fined, one was discharged under suspended judgment, six were allowed a postponement, two had settled their cases, and two were acquitted.

Of six persons charged with petty larceny, one was sent to the Penitentiary, one was fined, one was dismissed, no witness appearing against him, and three were acquitted.

The doings of the Court were only of ordinary interest. The audience was put in good humor by the appearance of a very roguish-looking colored boy, charged with having assaulted the friends of another boy, whom he had attempted to transform into a Caucasian by the use of a paper of flour upon his face. The friends of the extemporized Albino interfered with the operation, and received a drubbing for their pains. The culprit was at first fined two dollars. But, upon representation of his mother that she could ill afford to pay the fine, and her promise to restrain her son from a repetition of his antics, the fine was remitted, to the great delight of the youngster.

An old woman, 80 years of age, had been assaulted by a more youthful female; but having been detained by her infirmities from attending at Court in proper season, the case had been called and dismissed before she arrived. An effort was made to have the case called up at the next session; but the Court refused the motion, and the old lady was advised to enter a new complaint. She walked only with great difficulty on account of her extreme age; and the discoloration of her face produced by a blow, gave evidence that somebody ought to be ashamed of herself.

A black woman was arraigned for having stolen $4 from the pocket of an Irishman, who appeared against her. Counsel for defence asked that his client might not be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of a man who manifested shameiessness in portraying his own grossness, as he had in his testimony; but the Court sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Rooney* vs. *Avery.*—The petition must set forth more facts.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Mohlstodt, &c.*, vs. *Walsh.*—Motion granted.

Bulkely, &c., vs. *Markset, &c.*—Motion in part granted.

Cabrera vs. *Cabrera.*—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 1.

$14,000	Tennessee St. 6s	87½	
1,000	do	87¾	
1,000	Virginia St. 8s	86	
5,000	do	86¼	
4,000	N. Car. State 6s	92½	
5,000	Missouri State 6s	76	
5,000	do	76½	
20,000	do	76½	
2,500	Cal. State 7s	92½	
1,000	N.Y.C.B.'76, C.B.	102	
2,000	Erie R. B., '75	62	
1,000	M. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m't Sink. F.C't Bd.	96¾	
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	18	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 7 ₱c. B.	99	
50	Bk. of Commerce	100	
125	Canton Company	17½	
17	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94	
121	Penn. Coal Co	81	
250	Pacific M. S. Co	92¾	
50	do	b10 93	
100	do	b5 93	
50	Chic. B. & Q. R. opg	82	
50	do	s30 81½	
6	N. J. Central R.	112½	
7	do	113	
10	N. Y. Central R.	81	
100	do	81¼	
240	do	81½	
500	do	81¾	
125	do	s10 81¾	
500	do	s15 81¾	
100	do	81⅞	
450	do	82	
50	do	b30 82¾	
200	Erie Railroad	30	
400	do	29⅞	
800	do	29¾	
50	do	b30 30¼	
100	do	s60 29⅝	
200	do	s10 29¾	
50	Hudson River R.	58⅓	
350	do	58	
200	do	s30 57½	
10	Harlem Railroad	17¾	
55	do	17	
600	do	16⅞	
100	do	b30 16⅝	
100	do	16⅝	
1000	do	16	
100	do	s30 15¾	
100	Harlem R. Pref'd	40¾	
100	do	s15 40¾	
1000	Reading Railroad	41½	
450	do	41¾	
200	do	41⅞	
250	Chi. & Rock I. R.	63½	
250	do	s30 63½	
250	do	63¾	
35	do	64	
100	do	64⅛	
200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	11¾	
50	do	11⅝	
550	Mich. Central R.	61	
250	do	b60 62	
50	do	s30 60¾	
150	do	s15 60⅞	
95	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	17	
50	do	16¾	
50	do	16⅝	
400	do	16½	
10	Mich. So. & N.I.G.S.	37	
300	do	36¾	
150	do	36½	
100	do	36⅜	
150	do	s30 36⅛	
10	Panama Railroad	122½	
30	do	122	
45	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	72	
1000	do	71	
100	do	s10 71	
50	do	s10 71⅛	
50	do	s10 71⅜	
50	do	71¼	
300	do	71½	
300	do	s30 70¾	
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95	
195	Gal. & Chic. R.	70	
650	do	69⅛	
250	do	s30 69½	
50	do	s60 69¼	
100	do	69¾	
150	do	b60 71	
650	Cleve. & Tol. R.	33	
100	do	33⅛	
40	do	34	
150	do	33½	
400	do	b30 34	
100	do	s30 33⅜	
50	Wyoming V. Coal Co	66	

SECOND BOARD.

110	Pacific M. S. Co	93	
100	do	s30 92½	
50	do	b10 93¼	
100	Canton Company	17⅞	
200	N. Y. Central R.	82½	
200	do	s10 82⅝	
50	do	b30 83	
200	do	s60 82½	
100	do	82⅝	
100	Erie Railroad	s60 30	
150	Hudson River R.	58	
150	do	s15 57½	
50	Harlem Railroad	16¾	
200	Reading Railroad	42	
100	Harlem R. Pref'd	39	
50	do	b30 40	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	61½	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	34½	
100	do	b60 35	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¼	
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	28	
100	do	29⅛	
50	do	38¾	
400	Illinois Cen. R. S.	72½	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 70⅞	
250	do	70¾	
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	65	
20	Mil. & Miss. R.	10½	

THURSDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

The Stock Market, which closed late yesterday under a depression of 2 ₱ cent. from the prices of Tuesday, gradually recovered after the first call of the list this morning, and presented a fair

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN—HENRY VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—CONCERT.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Bohemian* off Father Point, and the *Europa* off Cape Race, we receive four days later news from Europe. The most important intelligence is that the Russian Embassy has quitted Turin. No particulars are given; but the diplomatic rupture is probably caused by the invasion of Neapolitan territory by Sardinia. There was also a report that the Sardinian Ambassador at St. Petersburg had received his passports. The departure of the Papal Nuncio from Paris is also announced, and the event is looked upon as the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome. In other respects Italian affairs remained generally unchanged. A *corps d'armée* of 15,000 Piedmontese is said to have reached Naples. According to the Paris *Patrie*, GARIBALDI, as soon as the annexation of the Two Sicilies to Sardinia has been proclaimed, will resign all political authority and assume the title and duties of the Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of Southern Italy. Queen VICTORIA and her suite had returned to England from Germany.

Our correspondent at Shanghai furnishes us with interesting details of Chinese news to the 18th of August. The Allied fleet anchored a few miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 30th of July, and the debarkation commenced on the 1st of August—the French securing the honor of first landing by jumping into the water and wading ashore. The forts of the Peh-tang Village, having been previously abandoned by the Chinese, were occupied by the Allies next day. The position of the Chinese on the Pei-ho River is represented to be a very strong one, and, in addition to these fortifications, they have two bodies of troops, one numbering 40,000, and the other from 40,000 to 50,000. It was expected that the attack would certainly be made on the 12th or 13th, as a longer delay might result in a great deal of sickness, from the malaria of the marshes. Mr. WARD, our Minister, was with the Allied fleet, as was our entire naval force on the station. This fact gave great dissatisfaction to the American residents of Shanghai, who could not see the necessity of two American war steamers at the Pei-ho, especially when Shanghai was threatened by a Rebel force of 20,000, which was reported to be only four miles off. The whole available force in the city to defend it was only about 1,500 men.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Cahawba*, we receive later news from Havana. There were reports of another steamer having landed a cargo of negroes from the coast of Africa. Our correspondent transmits the information that the bark *Lyra*, of New-York, had been sold to slave-traders, and would sail from Havana to the Canary Islands and thence to the coast.

The Republicans of Baltimore paraded last night, about 300 Wide-Awakes turning out with torches, capes and caps. They were grossly insulted during their progress through the streets, and several bricks were thrown into their ranks,—without, however, any injury of serious consequence. They were protected by a large body of policemen, under command of Chief-Marshal KANE. They marched to the Front-street Theatre, where attempts were made to organize a meeting and deliver addresses, but a crowd of antagonistic people filled the Theatre, who interfered with the proceedings to such an extent as to call for the interference by the police, who cleared the building of all but Republicans. After a few brief addresses the meeting dispersed. The benavior of the Baltimore mob on this occasion was most disgraceful, but the conduct of the Police force was worthy of praise. The parade of the Bell and Everett Minute men also took place last night, and is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair.

The speech of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, delivered at Seneca Falls on the 30th ult., will be found in full in the columns of the TIMES this morning.

Those friendly to the election of JOHN C. MATHER, to represent the Third Congressional District, met last night in large numbers at the junction of Franklin, Hudson and Varick streets, Fifth Ward. Ex-Recorder TILLOU presided, and speeches were made by Judge BOWNE, of Otsego; PETER Y. CUTLER, H. L. CLINTON, the candidate Mr. JOHN C. MATHER, and others. Altogether the meeting was considered a success.

The Aldermen held a brief session last evening. The Chamberlain's statement showed that the City Treasury balance was $2,188,060 10, on Wednesday, including $600,000 then collected of this year's taxes. Upon a rumor that one of the parties intend to hinder the Opposition at the polls next Tuesday, was grounded the passage of a resolution for the appointment of as many special officers for that day as the Sheriff may choose, to protect the rights of voters. The Annals of Congress, from 1789 to 1824, were announced to be sent from the Department of the Interior, at Washington, to be placed in the City Library. A resolution was passed providing for a Committee of ten, to ascertain whether the contract for paving Sixth-avenue has been carried out. The Councilmen concurred with the Aldermen in granting the wharf at the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River, for the use of the new ferry to Jersey City; also, to empower the Sheriff to appoint, at his discretion, as many special deputies as he deemed best, to protect the polls on election day, against the alleged threatened obstructions by the Wide-Awakes. The latter measure was denounced by Messrs. PINCKNEY and LENT as wholly unwarranted and unnecessary—they alleging that no interence whatever was proposed with honest voting.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a report was adopted touching the liabilities of shipowners in case of collision, and recommending that the laws of England and America should be uniformly the same; that the Consuls of both countries should have jurisdiction over all petty crimes committed on board the vessels of either, and deserters be dealt with by the same authority, according to the laws of either country; recommending that foreign ships should have the right of registration in the United States as the ships of other nations have in Great Britain; and also recommending the discussion, in the Chamber, of the propriety of throwing open to British shipping the coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, it being understood that Great Britain would reciprocate, by abolishing all "light-dues," "passing tolls," "local charges" and "compulsory pilotage," in the Colonial trade of the American lakes.

The subscriptions for a testimonial to Capt. WILSON and crew, which are still going forward, now amount to nearly $6,000. The *Minnie Schiffer* has sailed from Boston for Mobile, whence Capt. WILSON will proceed to New-Orleans.

The brothers ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBERTS, who were apprehended last Tuesday, and brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, on a charge of forgery, were yesterday taken out of the custody of the criminal authorities of this City and sent to Connecticut—a requisition from the Governor of that State having been forwarded for their return thither. The prisoners are implicated in the recent robbery of $16,000 from the Adams Express Company—the box containing the money having been thrown by the thieves out of the baggage-car of a New-York and New-Haven Railroad train, near Westport, Conn. Much regret was expressed that the necessity existed for surrendering the accused, as the evidence in the forgery case seemed complete and strong enough to place their conviction beyond question.

An investigation by the Fire Marshal of the circumstances attending the burning, on last Monday night, of the grocery and liquor store No. 238 Division-street, has resulted in a charge of arson against its proprietor, a German, named Simon Katz. His nephew, Louis Katz, a lad 16 years of age, yesterday made a full confession in the case, admitting his guilt of the incendiarism, which, he says, was instigated by the accused. Both parties are under arrest.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice LEONARD, Mr. EVARTS concluded the argument of the private defendants in the Seventh-avenue Railroad case, and Mr. Anderson submitted, in a short argument, points on behalf of the Corporation. Mr. NOYES concludes the argument to-day. At Special Term of the same Court, Justice BONNEY overruled a demurrer to a complaint against the Directors of the New-York City Insurance Company, seeking to make them personally liable for a policy for $10,000, issued upon property of the HARPER BROTHERS. In the United States Circuit Court, the case of DRAPER against MORAN, KELLY & CO., for an alleged infringement of letters patent of DOUGHTY & DRAPER, for what is known as the woven skeleton skirt, was brought to trial, before Judge NELSON and a jury. The defence set up was that the invention was not new, and not patentable. The patent, however, was sustained by the Court, and a verdict of $2,000 was rendered against the defendants.

The Stock Market yesterday opened at the lower prices of Wednesday afternoon, but gradually improved and left off firm in the afternoon at an advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent.; New-York Central 83 ₩ cent. against 81½ the previous afternoon.

The favorable market news by the *Bohemian* encouraged buyers to purchase the principal kinds of Breadstuffs freely, and an unusually active business was transacted. Prices of Flour and Wheat advanced. Cotton was in request at buoyant rates. Groceries, Metals, Naval Stores, Whisky, Hemp and Oils were quiet. Provisions were unsettled. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Effects of the Disunion Cry.

The efforts of Southern politicians to coerce the judgment of Northern men by threats of dissolving the Union, and the subsequent passage of non-intercourse resolutions, in case the Republican Party should be successful at the polls next Tuesday, must certainly be based on very false and degrading estimates of the manhood and morals which have control of public action in the Free States. For only too much of the contempt in which it is held by Southern leaders, the North has to blame its own previous and most pernicious folly in the selection of unworthy representatives. We have invited the contempt of the South for years by sending politicians of the invertebrate class to represent us at Washington—men who had not moral courage enough to stand up in the dignity of their constituencies and speak out the honest sentiments of those who sent them. It is for these offences—in great part the sins of our fathers—that we, their children, are now compelled to endure the daily insult of secession threats. This is our appointed penance for so long having allowed a class of supple and time-serving place-hunters to misrepresent our opinions and cast suspicions on our manhood, in both Houses of Congress, and all the other branches of public life having access to the Southern ear.

But all the experiences of life go to prove that complaisance which fails to receive appreciation at its true worth is certain, at one time or other, to become soured at its source, and curdle into a brief but peremptory demand for equal and exact justice. When the prophet, who speaks only smooth things from a courteous desire to avoid offence, once learns that his hearers regard him as a coward who dare not truly reveal the disastrous and boding visions which flash before his sight, the chances are a thousand to one, if he be a man of human passions, that he will shake off the palsying chains of politeness, place his tongue in full communication with his brain, and allow the stern figures of his prophetic insight to stalk abroad in the dismal garniture of congenial language. Thus it is with the Northern mind in its observations on Southern institutions. We have not wished to shock our pleasant brethren of the South by revealing the hideous omens which have long been visible to every intelligent eye in the Free States, when contemplating the effect which disunion could not fail to produce upon the South. It has been the sincere wish of our good feeling that they should never realize the dangers hovering over them, nor be taught how entirely they are dependent both for safety and prosperity upon their alliance with the North.

But it would now seem that our politeness has been mistaken for poltroonery, our courteousness for a lack of moral courage, our true fraternal affection for a sordid and unscrupulous spirit of gain. Proud of that "chivalry," which was for the most part a complimentary endowment made by Northern orators, the addlepates of secession have finally come to believe that it is but for them to threaten and for us to fall—for them to stamp their feet at a given point, and for us to retreat precipitately, forgetful of our rights, while cowering under the fury of their glances. Time has been when this calculation would have proved correct, but that time has passed. The boldness of Southern menace, and the audacity of Southern insult, conspire to leave us no peg of courtesy on which to hang the pretence of a graceful yielding. We are face to face with a direct and haughty attempt to domineer by terror over the Northern mind; and for prompt resistance to such presumed ascendency, all the instincts of Northern manhood for the first time are aroused and cry aloud. If they make the issue of secession on a candidate legally elected by a majority of the electoral colleges, we stand prepared to meet it. There are points at which concession becomes disgrace; and sad as will be the alternative of offending our brethren of the South, it would be a less evil than the voluntary surrender of our rights under the coercion of Southern alarmists. The North will elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ASSEMBLY CONTEST IN KINGS.—The contest for Assemblymen, in Kings County, acquires especial interest from the circumstance that the Democratic Party has, in three of the Districts, renominated members who last Winter distinguished themselves by their fidelity to all the profligate measures that distinguished the session. Messrs. CALLICOT, DARCY, and JONES, were found voting steadily for the gridiron abominations until they were sent to the Governor. After their return with a veto, Mr. CALLICOT was the only one of the three who had grace to abandon his needless support of the bills, and vote with Mr. FISHER, the Republican member from the County, who consistently opposed them throughout. Messrs. JONES and DARCY were more faithful to their millionaire proprietors. And whenever occasion offered for the steadfast and earnest promotion of corruption, did these three worthies coherently addict themselves to that duty, and win golden opinions, if no other, for their unfaltering consistency.

To the people of Brooklyn, it is, of course, a matter of very little moment whether or not New-York be involuntarily and helplessly encaged beneath endless iron bars. But to restore to the Legislature a character for purity, which it has not possessed within recent memory, is as much a matter of self-interest to Kings, as it is to New-York or Erie; and the Republicans of that county have accordingly presented tickets in the Districts heretofore represented by these three defaulting gentlemen, which bear satisfactory warrants for capacity and honesty. Messrs. COMSTOCK, CAMMEYER and ANDRUS are the names opposed respectively to Messrs. CALLICOT, DARCY and JONES, in a community whose intelligence, exerted independently of party dictation, should ensure the most emphatic censure of legislative profligacy, and the election of representatives who shall be proof to corrupt influences. All right-minded men will, we trust, support in this instance at least, the Republican nominations.

American Protection Abroad.

The capture of the late WILLIAM WALKER by a British man-of-war has afforded an opportunity to the London *Times* to have another fling at the United States, and to accuse us of being unable to keep the police of our own seas. Unfortunately the accusation is borne out by facts, and particularly by Mr. SANDFORD's letter to Gen. Cass, published in yesterday's TIMES. Every American citizen who has interests at stake in foreign countries knows perfectly well that they receive but slender protection from the United States Government; and Mr. SANDFORD, who has just returned from Panama, furnishes us with a fresh example immediately in point. That Isthmus is the most important highway of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It is estimated that fifty thousand American citizens, six hundred tons of United States mails, a hundred millions of American bullion, and many millions of dollars' worth of American merchandise are annually conveyed across this transit;—yet when an outbreak like that of 1856, was recently threatened by the savages that infest the isthmus, protection for the lives and property of American citizens could only be obtained at a heavy cost to the Railroad Company.

Mr. SANDFORD, in his letter to Secretary CASS, instances the capture of WALKER and the opening of the river Magdalena, as cases in which American citizens are under obligations to British men-of-war for succor and protection. But other examples of administrative incapacity, quite as humiliating to our national pride, can be produced in abundance. A correspondent at Shanghai, whose letter appears in this morning's TIMES, confirms the report previously received, that during the late attack of the Rebels on that city, American residents were indebted to British power for their safety. During the revolution in Sicily the American flag was seldom seen in Italian waters, and during the Syrian massacres American citizens in Beyrout were never allowed such consolation and comfort as the appearance of a national vessel would have afforded them. The petty Republics on our own continent have long been permitted to treat with contempt, and indefinitely postpone the just claims of our people, and from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, whenever an American finds himself in need of protection, he does not dream of seeking it under his own flag, or from his own Government. With some few exceptions, the representatives of the United States abroad, appointed since Mr. BUCHANAN's elevation to the Presidency, have not reflected honor on their country or sustained the reputation of its diplomacy.

The disrepute into which it has been possible for a single Administration to bring the foreign policy of the country almost exceeds belief. If there was no other cause for the condemnation of the President and the clique of desperate politicians who have propped him up in his weakness, this is sufficient to consign its authors to outer darkness. For this the sectional candidate for the Presidency is, with others, responsible to the country. The foreign policy of the Administration merits from the people a signal rebuke; and such a rebuke it will undoubtedly receive at the polls on Tuesday next.

ONE WAY TO REDUCE THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.—One of the latest watchwords of revolution, issued by the Secession Party, is the exclusion from the polls of colored voters; or the omission of their ballots from the count. Judges and Inspectors, who are sworn to compliance with the instructions of the Election law, are exhorted to commit this snug tit-bit of Union-saving perjury. Why not? Has not the United States Supreme Court decided that negroes are not citizens of the United States; and what right, we are asked, has an individual State to qualify negroes as voters, that would not extend equally to "dumb brutes"—oxen, asses, or dogs? The only reply is, that the entire subject of the electoral franchise and its basis, has been left by the Constitution to the several States. Each State has to say who shall vote for Presidents, just as it says who shall vote for Governors, or other local officers; it is one of those reserved powers of which so much is just now heard from the other side of Mason's and Dixon's Line. Should, therefore, the extreme case of the quadrupeds be urged seriously, it would be sufficient perhaps to say, the whole matter belongs to the individual State; and, it would certainly not be for a party, who, upon a question of State rights, is actually dissolving the Union, to press the matter further. But the Constitution offers something more than negative testimony in the case. At the South these very negroes are notoriously classed with the brutes; are described by political orators and authorities as subject to the same conditions, and exposed to transfer and treatment as brute property; and yet they are permitted by the Constitution to have great and mischievous weight in the control of the Federal Government. That equality of States, so constantly appealed to, would seem, therefore, to demand, logically, that the "brutes" who are good enough to send members to Congress from the South, are good enough at the North to take part in the choice of a President—a view that will probably be reduced to practice on Tuesday next.

But the thirst for disorder, which prompts this Union-saving suggestion, cannot be too strongly reprobated. It may be intended simply to frighten colored voters from the polls, or to discourage them with the impression that their votes if cast will be rejected. But there is much reason to suspect the hint to be intended for the most incendiary purposes; to excite tumult, and embarrass the result by those popular outbreaks, in which ballot-boxes are apt to be crushed or stolen, and the popular voice lost in riot and uproar. The fact throws instructive light upon the motives of these advocates of union, and law and order, who, to prevent revolution, secretly prompt the multitude, whose worst passions their appeals have succeeded in arousing to acts of revolutionary and lawless violence, and point clearly the way in which the treasonable task shall be enacted. It is to be hoped that on Tuesday there will be enough good citizens at the voting places to insure that every man, whatever his shade, who is entitled to vote, shall exercise his right, in defiance of insult, forcible interference, or fraud. The Republic may well be despaired of, when fear stands between the elector and his highest civic privilege.

Russia and Italy.

If we are to accept the extremely positive but equally uncircumstantial assertion of a Sunday morning telegram sent from Liverpool to Queenstown, the Warsaw Conference has borne its first fruits; and the magnificent speech in which the Count DE CAVOUR has just laid down the grand basis of Italian development has been met by the interruption of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Russia and Sardinia. So far as the immediate policy of VICTOR EMANUEL is concerned, a step of this kind can hardly be thought likely seriously to interfere with the now inevitable effort of the King of Italy to make his great title a reality and the people who put their faith and hope in him a nation of united freemen. Russian embassies have been withdrawn, ere this, from other Courts on the like provocation, without formidably shaking the fabric of social or political order by their defection. Constitutional Spain continued to exist very comfortably for nearly a quarter of a century without the benignant presence of a Muscovite envoy in the corridors and the galleries of the Escurial. And it is much more than probable that ALEXANDER II., if he has thus committed himself against the current of the times, will see good reason to repent of the weakness which has bent him from the wise policy of his Premier, GORTSCHAKOFF, long before the Italian monarchy will find itself incomplete without the ornamental presence of his representative near the person of the Italian King.

For Russia, such action taken by the Czar would be indeed a lamentable thing, were it at all conceivable that it could be followed by any approach to a cordial reconstruction of that fatal Austro-Prussian system which led the Czar NICHOLAS blindly and haughtily onward to the Crimea and to the grave.

For Italy, the Legations of Russia, and, for that matter, of the German Powers, may follow the Legation of France without essentially compromising her destinies. In modern times the diplomatists of legitimacy have learned to respect accomplished facts. The Kingdom of Italy is still in process of formation. The steps through which King VICTOR must pass onward to the destined capital already prepared for him by all the prayers, and hopes, and dreams and deeds of the Italian race, in these long centuries of almost desperate expectation, are necessarily revolutionary in their form, and in no slight degree subversive of traditions which diplomatic Europe still feels itself forced to respect. The Legitimist Powers and even the French Empire, which has become legitimate since it has forced its sister empires to swallow the Napoleonic death-warrants of Vienna, must perforce stand aside and look askance, while VICTOR EMANUEL, and GARIBALDI and CAVOUR are doing their great work. That work once done, the conditions of the position will be found to materially be changed. FRANCIS II. of Naples will take his place with HENRY V. of France, when the Kingdom of his ancestors shall know his presence no more; and even Pope PIUS himself may live to see the Ambassadors of the great Powers which now deplore his misfortunes, lending the glory of their embroideries and the gleam of their stars to the festivals of the Italian Crown in the saloons of the Vatican.

A MODEL FRIEND OF THE UNION.—A correspondent of the Norfolk *Argus*, sends from Austin, Texas, interesting news of the Order of the Golden Circle. He tells us the active field operations of the band have been postponed until after the election, at the request of "several Southern Governors;" and that if Mr. LINCOLN be elected, the Order will be subject to the commands of those Governors; whereas, if he be not elected, the Mexican campaign will open with "large pecuniary assistance from several of the Southern States." The services of the organization are evidently therefore to be transferred from the southwestern to the northern frontier of these States in the event of disunion. But the most striking item of intelligence refers to the Governor of Texas. The writer says: "Gen. HOUSTON, with whom Gen. BICKLEY and myself had a conference this morning, not only assured us, but he promised the people of San Antonio, last week, in a public speech, that he should again *take the field and cross the Rio Grande with the largest possible force of Texans and other volunteers*, if Spain made a hostile demonstration against Vera Cruz."

Assuming that Old San Jacinto did employ such language, an assumption not to be made too rashly, seeing the witness is anonymous and unvouched for, it might be suspected that the case of AARON BURR and the penalties of treason have escaped the memory of the filibustering Governor. But the suspicion would no doubt be unfounded. The most deplorable difference between the condition of the country in 1806 and 1860 is notable in the fact that projects which then brought men to trial and to jeopardy of their lives, are now broached fearlessly, and without exciting any profound public feeling; and are carried forward towards realization without any intervention of Government. Gen. HOUSTON, who is stumping his State, denouncing treason to the Union, and breathing the bitterest maledictions upon those who would put it in peril, baits on this journey to encourage an enterprise which, if it be not wanted to aid directly in the crime of dissolution, is pledged to enter upon a career of treason no less criminal, and only less dangerous to the Confederation in that its results will be less immediately experienced. His obligations to the Federal Government, and to his own official position, made it his duty to arrest these men, and disperse their followers. That duty he fulfilled by pledging himself to head their lawless expedition, and plunge the country in a causeless war, which would be accompanied and followed by an interminable train of evils. For the credit of a man whose public life has not been entirely discreditable, it is to be hoped the language has been falsely reported. But it gathers much probability from the previous declarations of the old chief, and from the impunity with which these petty conspirators use Texas for their purposes; and we are justified in accepting a tale as a fresh illustration of that Union sentiment which finds expression in incessant plans for the overthrow of the Union. HOUSTON merely differs from others of his kind, in being an audacious partisan, and very little of a politician.

The Aldermen and the Election.

Their Excellencies, the Board of Aldermen, last evening endeavored to deserve well of their country by passing the following resolution proposed by Mr. PLATT:

"*Whereas*, It is currently reported and believed that there exists in this City an organized body of men who intend, on the day of election, to obstruct the polls, and, by a systematic plan, challenge every voter they can in order to keep back the electors and delay voting on that day, therefore,

Resolved, That the Sheriff of this County be requested and authorised to appoint as many special deputies for each and every district, where the election is held, as he may deem proper to defend the rights of the electors of this City."

That the paternal PLATT and the rest of our civic fathers should cherish a tender regard for the rights of the electors of New-York can surprise no one. It is to these electors that PLATT himself and his fellow-fathers owe their own political existence, and when we consider what manner of men they are, it is extremely natural that the practice of challenging illegal votes should be regarded by them with absolute abhorrence. Once establish this practice firmly, and upon an extended basis, and what becomes of the Platts? The particular occasion for the particular demonstration which these worthy officials have now made in favor of the liberty of unlicensed voting is to be found in the revelation just made by that apocalyptic journal, the *Leader*, of this City. The *Leader*, to which the secrets of all political hearts are known, announced on Saturday that the

"Republican leaders have concocted a plan for stationing two Wide-Awakes at every polling-place, with instructions to challenge and delay every vote which they do not know to be pledged to their own interest. Every man betraying symptoms of foreign birth in his dress or dialect is to be challenged for proof of citizenship, while every other Democratic voter will be made to swear to his residence, and that he has no bets pending on the result. They have also prepared elaborate arguments against allowing fire-engine or hook and ladder houses to be given as places of residence—every trick and artifice to secure delay in the enrollment of votes being resolved upon."

To this flagitious plot the Republican Police are further declared to have made themselves parties; and the upshot of the matter, it is supposed, is to be the practical exclusion, by delay and annoyance, of some forty thousand voters from the polls, and the serious consequent reduction of the Democratic majority in the City.

On the strength of this precious story the responsible civic officials of New-York now propose to turn the Sheriff into a kind of extemporaneous Captain RYNDERS, and to organize under his command a new Empire Club, to be styled "Special Deputies," whose duty it will be to preserve the purity of the ballot-box by breaking the heads of an indefinite number of Republican voters.

The Sheriff is hardly, we think, the man to accept the greatness thus thrust upon him; but we invoke the most peremptory action of public opinion to prevent, in time, the consummation of a plan which profoundly threatens the peace and order of the metropolis.

THE NEW DIAMOND NECKLACE.—Even amid the excitement of the great Presidential election the New-York *Courier and Enquirer* preserves its refined interest in the calmer aspects of social history, and watches over the æsthetics of mankind. It has just put aside LINCOLN and Disunion for an hour, to inform us all that nothing can be more indecorous than for a Prince who has dined with a Governor to send any token of his grateful good-will to a Governor's wife. To the ordinary mind, it may not appear, in the very throes and crisis of our national affairs, to be a matter of much significance whether His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, did or did not send a diamond necklace to "Mrs. Governor MORGAN" of New-York. To the more enlightened *Courier and Enquirer*, the question appears second only in significance to the mystery of that other diamond necklace which the unlucky Cardinal Prince DE ROHAN fancied himself to be giving, once upon a time, to the Queen MARIA ANTOINETTE of France. Our polished cotemporary accordingly devotes half a column of space to show that the rash creatures who have dared to charge the heir of England with offering brilliants to the Queen-Regnant of Albany, have impugned the character of ALBERT EDWARD "as a gentleman," and proved themselves to be as ignorant of civilized propriety as so many Kaffirs. That no doubt may remain on this subject, says the *Courier* to the world, "a friend of ours once dined with the Queen," and coming away thankful for his dinner and his wines, never dreamt of sending the Queen so much as a blue glass breast-pin. This settles the controversy. Of course no Prince could ever think of doing what was not done by a "friend of the *Courier and Enquirer*." The circumstances are so exactly parallel that there can be no doubt of the "right thing" in each case. One only cloud, therefore, now rests over this brilliant vision of Editors, Princes, Queens, dinners and diamonds. It is the heartrending thought that we are left to the cruel mercy of conjecture in respect to the name of the "friend who once dined" with her most gracious Majesty of Great Britain. What can it possibly be?

WONDERFUL CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.—About eighteen years ago, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS presented a petition to the House of Representatives, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and proposed its reference to a Special Committee, with instructions to report against the object of the petitioners. This petition was received by the South with a storm of indignant denunciation, and HENRY A. WISE was foremost in insisting upon the censure of the venerable patriot and friend of Union, for, simply, out of mere reverence for the right of petition, offering such an insult, as he regarded it, to the Nation. This occurred at a time when Slavery was excluded from nearly all the Territories of the Union by act of Congress, and when not even Mr. WISE proposed or dreamed of repeal. The same Mr. WISE *now* insists that the Union shall be dissolved because a man is about to be elected to the Presidency who insists that that act of Slavery restriction was constitutional.

Moral.—Mr. WISE has joined the Democratic Party.

—A distinguished clergyman of Brooklyn, whose reputation for benevolence is as great as that for eloquence, received, a few days since, a letter from a responsible Southern gentlemen, stating that he had thirty-five slaves whose market value was $30,000, but which he would sell to this clergyman for $20,000, pocketing the loss cheerfully. Circumstances render an early sale to some one or at public auction, imperative, and rather than have his servants parted and their family ties destroyed, he would make the necessary sacrifice by selling them cheap to any party desiring to make them free.

THE BALTIMORE EXCITEMENTS.

Parade of the Republican Wide-Awakes and Bell and Everett Minute Men.

Insults to the Republican Procession—Proceedings at the Front-street Theatre Interfered With—Disgraceful Proceedings—Courageous Efforts of the Police.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Republican Wide-Awakes, numbering about three hundred uniformed and bearing torches, are now marching through the streets with music, banners, &c. They are guarded by a strong police force under Marshal KANE. There is an immense crowd of spectators, who have groaned and hissed them, but there have been no other outrages, excepting that a brick was thrown into the ranks by some rowdy There is a general disposition to allow them to pass undisturbed, and a determination on the part of the authorities to protect them. They will hold a mass-meeting, after the parade, in the Front-street Theatre.

The Bell and Everett Minute Men, numbering, with other clubs, seven to ten thousand, are now also marching in torchlight procession through the principal streets. It is a grand affair. The whole population seems to be on the pavements, in the windows, doors, &c. There is intense excitement, and the city is illuminated. They will also have a mass meeting in Monument-square.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—10 P. M.

When the Wide-Awake procession was about entering Front-street Theatre to-night, it was rushed upon by a crowd of half-grown boys and men, and scattered in all directions. Banners, torches and transparencies fell, and the boys picked them up. The excitement is intense, but there has been no personal injury, except that GREG BARRETT, one of the Wide-Awake Marshals, is said to have been hurt with a brick.

When all got inside the theatre, the hisses, groans and howls were such that it was impossible to hear the speakers. About a hundred and fifty of the Police force endeavored to preserve order.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1—11 P. M.

After the Wide-Awakes and their Republican allies, amid great excitement and the terrible commotion caused by the immense crowd of spectators and turbulent boys outside, got inside the Theatre, the others rushed in, filling the Theatre to suffocation. There was an evident determination on the part of the spectators to break up the meeting.

Finally, order being partially restored, Col. WM. E. COALE, Chairman, came forward and attempted to call the meeting to order. Immediately groans, hissess and howlings echoed throughout the building. Voices could be heard vociferating: "Go it, old King COALE! you would steal a nigger whole." "O, you niggerified hypocrite! why did you lie about the Bell and Everett men offering to coalesce with the Black Republicans? O, you nigger worshipper!"

Multifarious other such expressions were howled out stentoriously. A slight interval of partial quiet finally ensued, when President COALE again endeavored to call to order and announce the object of the meeting, the names of the speakers, &c.

At last Rev. Col. FRENCH S. EVANS, editor of the *Patriot*, got the floor to make a speech. He was greeted with awful howling and hissing, and with cries of, "You old hypocritical nigger worshipper!" &c. He commenced speaking, and at the end of every half sentence, shouts, yells, hisses and howlings drowned his voice. He courageously persisted, and endeavored in a loud voice to make himself heard, but he encountered a perfect bedlam. The infernal regions could not have exhibited a greater scene of confusion, and amid it he was compelled to desist and retire in disgust, quietly making his exit through the private stage gateway without enacting his part.

At this point the confusion reached a higher point, and it was determined to clear the theatre of all but the Republicans. Police officers, numbering nearly two hundred, under the command of Marshal KANE, were put to work, and after half an hour the entire building was disgorged of the turbulent spirits. They congregated in the street and on the pavements outside, continuing to groan, hiss and howl, whilst quiet was restored inside, leaving, however, but few to participate. The Wide-Awakes sat sparsely in the parquet, whilst the Republican officers and orators occupied the stage, platforms, the dress circle and the boxes.

E. JOY MORRIS, of Philadelphia, now made a brief speech, and was uninterrupted. Another person, name not mentioned, spoke briefly, and was followed by Dr. WEISS, a German, who said a few words. Things now looked dispiriting and dreary, when Col. COALE announced a motion to adjourn, which at 11 o'clock was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

A good many Republicans, being intimidated, had previously made their way out; and many, fearing trouble, did not unite with the procession or go to the theatre.

About the time the adjournment was made known amongst the outsiders, there were several rushes of the crowd to meet the Republicans coming out; but they were, amid a strong police force, enabled to make their exit unmolested.

A few bricks and missiles were thrown at the procession of Wide-Awakes as they passed through the streets. And some of them, as also a few spectators, were hit, but not seriously hurt. One or two police officers were slightly, though accidentally, injured. About a dozen of the offenders were arrested.

WM. GUNNISON, Esq., a noted Republican, who encountered the previous skirmishes, thinking discretion the better part of valor, refused to unite with his friends. No pistols, nor any kind of deadly weapons, were used. The whole object appeared to be to break up the meeting and signify a disapproval of such open demonstrations in a Southern city.

Col. KANE, Chief Marshal of Police, and his men, acted nobly, winning high praise for preserving order so well as they did. The prospects appeared very "rocky" at times.

The Bell and Everett procession has just passed up Baltimore-street to Monument-square, to join the immense mass meeting now being held there. It was three miles long, and magnificent. The chief feature was five hundred mounted minute men. Various speakers addressed the meeting at the square. The most prominent business men, merchants, mechanics, &c., were in the procession. All now agree that Maryland will go for BELL and EVERETT.

The Breckinridge Party have a grand demonstration to-morrow night, as also the Douglas men; but both act separately, and with marked hostility to each other.

W.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1860—P. M.

There has been a decided excitement in financial and stock circles to-day, caused mainly by the suspension, this morning, of the well-known Banking House of JOSIAH LEE & Co. Their notes and drafts have gone to protest. This house was formerly known as the banking establishment of JOHNSTON & LEE, commenced by them between thirty and forty years ago. After Mr. JOHNSTON's death it did business under the name of JOSIAH LEE & Co., and after Mr. LEE's demise the same nominal firm continued up to this time, but the present proprietors are J. GOVER & BROTHERS. Messrs. DALRYMPLE, CARTER & LEE, Jr., retired from it two or three years ago, as did also Mr. REECE, who was one of the moneyed partners until six or eight months since. The Messrs. GOVER have always sustained a high credit and unblemished reputation, and the name of their house was well-esteemed at home and abroad. Losses and difficulties in unfor-

tunate stock operations caused their present suspension. Securities they had on hand and negotiated for declined heavily. The amount of liabilities I have not ascertained, but it is supposed to be very considerable. They had on hand a great many deposits of merchants, &c. What their real ability is, or future course will be, time only can show. It is hoped they may obtain an extension and be able eventually to resume.

The banking and stock house of Messrs. APPLETON & Co. is also reported to have suspended, having fallen into difficulties from a depreciation in stocks. There are various other rumors—necessarily consequent upon such a state of excitement—touching speculators in mining and other depreciated securities, but it would be imprudent to mention names. Stocks of all kinds declined to day.

The Breckinridge wing of the Democracy will have their last rally on Friday night. They are able, certainly, to make an imposing show. On the same evening there is to be an outpouring of the Douglas hosts. Their Invincibles are well organized. It is expected two thousand of them can be mustered into ranks. So you see Baltimore is in a state of political and financial fomentation, with the Stock Market "knocked into a cocked hat." Our city is filled with strangers who have come to see the cattle show now progressing. These, with Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS at the Holliday-street Theatre and the immediate prospects of a dissolution of the Union, give us our hands full. XENOPHON.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Money is stringent. The banks to-day had double the usual offerings for discount, and were unable to accommodate to the extent of the demands of the merchants.

It is supposed that the depositors with LEE & Co., will lose three hundred thousand dollars. There are scarcely any assets. It is a very bad failure.

From Washington.

THE NEWS FROM NEW-GRANADA—THE KANSAS SUFFERERS—NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Semi-official advices received here show that, owing to the energy of President OSPINA, to Gen. HERRAN'S direction of war operations, and to the patriotism of the people, the revolution in progress in the Republic of New-Granada, may, by this time, be considered at an end. In the decisive action of Oratorio, fought by 3,500 men, 600 were left on the field; and in the combat of Manizales, Gen. MOSQUERA lost 300, out of 2,500 men. It is mentioned as a noticeable fact, that no revolution commenced in New-Granada has ever triumphed; and that the present one, which seemed likely to be the longest and the most fatal in its results, is the soonest repressed. The principles which the revolutionists have been fighting for, were the expounding of the Federal Constitution in a nullifying sense, but the victorious party are now urging a revision of the Constitution in a more conservative spirit.—[The readers of the TIMES will recognize the above intelligence as having been published, yesterday morning, in our special dispatch from Washington.]

Some incorrect statements have been made in regard to the temporal protection given to the city of Panama by the American and British men-of-war. The Intendente of that State, while employing the city troops in pursuing the negro insurgents therefrom, requested the joint landing and services of both squadrons; and as soon as they were considered of no further use, orders were consequently given for the withdrawal of the forces. At the latest dates, only six British marines remained in the city, but not by authority of the Intendente.

THADDEUS HYATT, previous to leaving Washington for Boston, on Tuesday, for the purpose of obtaining relief for the sufferers in Kansas, laid before the President of the United States extracts from documents, under oath, to show the deplorable condition of the people of that Territory.

Two hundred thousand of the three hundred thousand copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent-office Report, ordered by the House of Representatives, have been printed.

The long-mooted question in regard to the New York City Post Office is at last, probably, settled. Attorney-General Black has approved the title of the Dutch Church property, where the office now stands. The site had already been accepted, subject to the decision in regard to the title.

From the Plains.

THE MISSOURI AND WESTERN TELEGRAPH LINE—INDIAN TROUBLES, ETC.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Missouri and Western telegraph line is completed to this place, and we are now in direct communication with St. Louis. The Company are prepared to receive and forward dispatches to and from California in connection with the Pony Express, which delivers them at the eastern terminus of the Placerville Telegraph line over which they can be telegraphed to any part of California. The tariff from St. Louis to any part of California is $6 40 for the first ten words, and 23 cents for each additional word. Telegraphic connections can be made with the Pony Express at St. Joseph as heretofore, but a day and a half and sometimes two days can be saved by making the connection at Fort Kearney.

Col. MILES arrived here on the 21st inst. The commanding officer and surgeon of the post are greatly embarrassed by the importunities of the sick and indigent returning Pike's Peakers, there being no facilities for the comfort of the sick outside of the Army provided by the Government.

On the 26th of October it commenced blowing and raining with great fury. On the 27th it was cold, and snow occasionally fell. The thermometer on that day was 36 degrees above zero.

The Indians are quiet. All the Pawnee braves have gone South on a grand buffalo hunt.

Capt. SULLY, with Company F, Second Infantry, is expected to return to this port from the Pawnee agency on the 4th prox.

Mr. G. T. INGLE, a resident of Monmouth, Iowa, returning from Pike's Peak, was left by two of his traveling companions, names unknown, at the Hospital door on the 25th of October, when they galloped off. Dr. SOMERS humanely took him into the Hospital and attended him, but he was too far gone with fever to recover, and shortly died.

Col. CROSSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, arrived from Utah to-day. Capt. HEATH, of the Tenth Infantry, accompanied him.

The thermometer this morning stood at 30°.

Numerous trains are passing both East and West daily.

Another Counterfeit in Circulation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 1.

Spurious bills on the Boone County Bank have made their appearance here. The plate is genuine, but the signatures are bad imitations. The paper is of much lighter texture than the genuine, and presents a dingy, greasy, blurred appearance. The filling up is coarse, and on the large notes bunglingly done. This counterfeit, appearing simultaneously with the genuine, has cast a suspicion upon those interested in the Bank as parties to the fraud.

Grain Receipts at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 1.

Wells' Commercial Express of to-day contains a footing up of receipts of corn at this point from the crop of 1859, amounting to a little over 16,000,000 bushels. From the crop of 1858, the receipts were only 4,500,000 bushels; from the crop of 1857, they were 8,250,000 bushels. The *Express* considers it probable that corn receipts at Chicago from the crop of 1860, will reach 20,000,000 bushels.

The Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, N. T., Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Territorial Board of Canvassers, composed of Gov. BLACK, Chief-Justice HALL and the U. S. District-Attorney HOWARD, met to-day and canvassed the returns for Delegates to Congress. MORTON, Democrat, has 14 majority over DAILY, Republican, and has been awarded a certificate of election.

For New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Philadelphia* sails for New-York, *via* Havana, on the 3d, and the *De Soto* on the 4th.

Weather at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

FAYETTEVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Snow commenced falling about noon and is still falling.

NEWS FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Arrival of the Karnak—Advices from Turk's Island—Wreck of American Vessels.

The Cunard mail steamer *Karnak* arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Havana and Nassau, N. P.

By this arrival we have Nassau papers to the 20th of October, inclusive.

The brigantine *Alma*, Capt. BROWN, not being able to procure more than 55 tons of guano, put into Nassau on the 19th of October for additional cargo, and was to proceed forthwith to New-York.

Turk's Island advices of the 13th of October have been received. The Legislature had been convened for the purpose of laying before the members the decision of Her Majesty's Government in regard to certain ordinances passed at the last session.

The weather at Turk's Island has been very unsettled. Several vessels had arrived to load with salt. Ten cents per bushel was considered the market price.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 17th inst., says:

"The schooner *Arctic*, RHODENWELL, master, left this afternoon for New-York with a cargo of 200,000 fine oranges, raised at Mount Vernon, and shipped by Messrs. JARRETT & PERRON. She also took a quantity of shaddocks, forbidden fruit, &c.

We regret to state that the *Arctic*, in striving to cross the bar, drifted ashore at 5 P. M. to-day, at Silver Cay, where we fear, like the *Medway*, she will become a wreck."

The *Guardian*, of the 20th, has the following paragraph:

"The American schooner *Twin Sister*, (275 tons, JOSEPH MERCER, master, from Salem, Mass., bound to Galveston, Texas, sprung a leak on the 11th inst., a week after leaving port, and put into this harbor on Thursday evening for repairs. The leak has been stopped, and the schooner is only waiting for a fair wind to proceed on her voyage. The *Twin Sister* belongs to Cleveland, Ohio, and came down the St. Lawrence to Salem, where she took in 550 Merino sheep, 4 stallions, 5 mares, 1 bull, 1 cow, 4 pigs, 3 shepherd's dogs and 2 hounds. Two of the sheep died in consequence of over-crowding. The whole of the animals are being taken to Texas by Mr. GARDENER, who, having purchased a large tract of land in that country, intends them for a breeding stock. We are informed that the sheep are worth £20 per pair, and the horses £40 each."

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Third District Congressional Ratification.

MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF JOHN C. MATHER FOR CONGRESS—SPEECHS OF EX-RECORDER TILLON, JUDGE BROWNE OF OTSEGO, AND OTHERS.

In amicable contiguity to the scene of the Williamson and Wood ratification meetings in the Third Congressional District, the friends of JOHN C. MATHER for Congressional Representative of that District, met last evening in the vicinity of the principal Fifth Ward liberty pole. As much light as possible was thrown upon the subject by the presence of a thousand torches and transparencies, and the continual display of pyrotechnics. The gathering rivaled the Republican demonstration, recently held at the same place, in numbers, and the Wood ratification in point of respectability. The stand was brilliantly set off with Chinese lanterns, torches, fireworks and banners, and during the evening the scene was enlivened by the arrival of the Clubs from different parts of the District.

JOHN Y. SAVAGE called the meeting to order, and moved that Ex-Recorder TILLON take the chair, which motion were declared carried.

SPEECH OF EX-RECORDER TILLOU.

Mr. TILLOU, on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

The meeting was one of extraordinary importance, in view of the importance of the coming election. There was no duty demanding more reflection than that of voting. There were two great parties now demanding their support. On one side was a party the tendency of which was to disturb the happiness of a large part of the people of this country—especially of the South. On the other side was the party of the Union, which was determined to preserve the institutions of our fathers. Which would they choose? Misery or happiness? Harmony or dissension? They should look well to their Representative, in Congress, and secure a man capable of performing his duty. A man of character for integrity, of resolution, valor, courage, judgment and honesty. They should see that they acted conscientiously, wisely, and prudently. The object of this meeting was to oppose the party whose success would endanger the Union.

Mr. WINNE read a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was chosen *nem. con.*

Mr. S. KEYES read a series of resolutions denouncing the Republican Party; indorsing the Union Electoral ticket; approving the nomination of JOHN C. MATHER as the only Union Democratic nominee for Third Congressional District, worthy of the support of the people; calling upon BENJAMIN WOOD to withdraw, and not give aid and comfort to the Black Republican Party, and predicting in the latter event the election of Mr. MATHER.

The resolutions being adopted, Mr. P. Y. CUTLER was introduced, and proceeded to address the meeting:

SPEECH OF P. Y. CUTLER, ESQ.

He said they had met on this auspicious occasion, previous to the coming contest, to determine who should be the Chief Magistrate of this great confederacy. It was a struggle involving consequences never before presented. On the one hand was a candidate claiming the suffrages of but a section of the people—whose claims could be presented in only one-half of the Confederacy. That candidate was ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The aim of the party was to make war upon an institution which had been the institution of our fathers, of our brothers, and historically connected with the Republic. Whether Slavery was right or wrong was not the question. We had agreed not to interefere with it where it exists. Yet the Republican Party sought an irrepressible conflict. Suppose they succeeded in precipitating 4,000,000 of black men upon the Forth. Those who were industrious would come into conflict with Northern labor, and the other portion would fill our prisons and penitentiaries. Then the commerce of the country would be annihilated. Property and labor would be depreciated at least one-half. It was madness in Rephblicans to risk this result. The people of the South saw these aggressions and justly said they could do nothing but sever the partnership heretofore agreed upon. The Constitution was but articles of copartnership which one party could not be expected to respect, if it was violated by the other. But, should the Republican Party succeed? ["No, no."] It reminded him of a young gentleman in Illinois, who made up his mind to get married, and when the magistrate asked him whether he would like the lady for his wedded wife, he replied, "Pass on; that's an unnecessary question." [Laughter.] So it was unnecessary to ask the people whether they would accept ABRAHAM LINCOLN for their President.

Mr. CUTLER passed to the consideration of the claims of Mr. JOHN C. MATHER to represent the Third Congressional District. Mr. MATHER would favor the granting of free homesteads, as he had always heretofore acted as his constituents would have acted in his place. Let them see that Mr. MATHER was elected. If they would go to the polls and take as many voters as they could, and see that the votes were cast for JOHN C. MATHER, they could certainly elect him. He cordially and earnestly commended Mr. MATHER, and hoped they would all zealously and earnestly support his claims.

SPEECH OF JOHN C. MATHER.

Mr. JOHN C. MATHER, the candidate on whose behalf the meeting was assembled, spoke as follows:

He was happy to see on this occasion such an outpouring of the true Democracy of the District. He wanted simply to tender them his thanks for their presence. He had no doubt that if the same spirit prevailed they would prove successful on the 6th of November. Personally interested as he was, he would not occupy their time, but reiterated his thanks for the honor they had conferred upon him. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF SAMUEL F. BOWNE OF OTSEGO.

He feared that he should not be able to do credit to himself, or interest them, on account of indisposition. But while his voice held out he was willing to persuade his fellow-citizens of the importance of the coming election. The day had never come until now that any party claimed to elect a candidate on sectional views—their platform of principles and oratory being embodied in the negro topic. By the spirit which animated our fathers our present Constitution of compromise was adopted. Slavery under it was protected by State law. All the States but one then favored Slavery. The organic law of the nation protected Slavery then and now. By what right then did the Republican Party wage a war against Slavery? The time had come when the Union was in danger. The Democratic Party was, unfortunately, divided. But, there was virtue enough left in the Democracy of the State of New-York to save the Union. [Applause.] Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had proven recreant to their trust. The duty of saving the Union, therefore, devolved upon New-York. [Applause.] He who watched over us as a nation during the Revolution, would in this crisis preserve the Union. [Applause.] When had the South encroached on the rights of the North? ["Never."] Yet, from the day that Abolitionists started, there had been assaults upon the South. Efforts had been made to free the slaves, and to excite them to insurrection, down to the time of the result of the teachings of SEWARD, BEECHER, SUMNER and HALE, when Virginia was invaded by JOHN BROWN. Yet Republicans disclaimed that work. How hypocritical! They placed JOHN BROWN in a seat but little higher than the Saviour of men. They had the impudence to pretend to be conservative. SEWARD said all the States must be free or all slave.

A VOICE—He's small potatoes, anyhow.

He would praise them if they had the manliness to assert their principles boldly. On Tuesday next the question was to be determined whether the Union was to be dissolved. The difficulties in Texas were the natural result of the teachings of the Republican Party. Could the South be blamed, then, for advocating Disunion? He was no advocate of Disunion, but, for one, if he lived South, and was treated as the Southerners have been treated, he would be for Disunion. ["Yes, yes."] Where was the workingman's interest? In the name of Heaven and all they held dear, he invoked them to cherish and preserve the liberties so nobly won by our fathers. [Applause.] This demonstration convinced him that New-York would be true to the Union, and be victorious in this contest. Keeping Mr. LINCOLN away from from the White House, and putting a Democrat near it—JOHN C. MATHER. [Applause.] He eulogized the acts of Mr. MATHER as a Canal Commissioner and member of the State Senate. Mr. WOOD was in a good business, that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. [Laughter.] Let the people leave him in that business and elect JOHN C. MATHER. Let them guard against the frauds of the Republicans and see that the ballot-boxes be guarded. Let dissension be healed and a glorious victory be achieved. He was reminded of an assertion of a Republican orator that the Democracy was sure, in spite of their fights, to come together at the polls. [Laughter.] Their quarrels had been compared to the caterwaulings of the feline race, but he thought it would hardly pay to get up quarrels on that supposition. [Applause.]

After speeches by H. L. CLINTON and others, the meeting adjourned amidst great enthusiasm for Mr. MATHER.

Senator Seward at Palace Garden To-Night.

GRAND WIDE-AWAKE PARADE.

The Republican mass meeting to be held at Palace Garden to-night, at which Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and other distinguished citizens will speak, will undoubtedly be one of the largest gatherings held in the Metropolis during the campaign.

Another grand parade of the Wide-Awakes of the City will take place during the evening in honor of the coming of Gov. SEWARD. The Grand Marshal, Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, has issued the following order:

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS,
GRAND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, No. 618 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.

[ORDER NO. 19.]

The several Ward and Independent Wide-Awake Clubs of this City will parade on Friday evening, Nov. 2, in conformity with directions from the Wide-Awake General Committee.

The formation will be made at 8 o'clock precisely in the following order:

First Division, comprising the Morgan Artillery, First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth Wards and Lafayette Wide-Awakes, will form on Fifteenth-street, (north side,) right on Seventh-avenue.

Second Division, comprising the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, Knickerbocker Artillery and Union Wide-Awakes, will form on Seventh-avenue, (west side,) right on Fourteenth-street.

Third Division, comprising the Yorkville and Zouave Wide-Awakes, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, will form on the south side Fourteenth-street, right on Seventh-avenue.

Fourth Division, comprising the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second Wards and Liberty Wide-Awakes, will form on Seventh-avenue, (east side,) right on Fourteenth-street.

Capt. S. A. BUNCE, with his command, (City Wide-Awakes,) and Capt. PENNY, (Lookout Club,) will report to the Grand Marshal at Palace Garden, at 8 P. M.

Commandants are particularly enjoined to select careful men to use fire-works, as many accidents occur through carelessness.

The front of sections will be twelve, and Commandants will see that the proper *wheeling* distance is maintained while in column of march.

As soon as each company has attained its position in line, torches will be extinguished except one on the right of each section, until the signal is given for lighting up.

Notwithstanding the arduous duties imposed upon the Wide-Awakes of this City during the last twenty days, it is to be hoped that every Wide-Awake will, parade on this occasion, the last before the election.

The County Ratification meeting will take place at Palace Garden, on the evening above mentioned, when Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and other eminent orators will address the citizens of New-York.

Banners, with the names of our candidates, (local or otherwise,) will not only be permitted, but it is actually required that a full and fair exhibition of our candidates' names should be made to the public.

The route will be through Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, to Eighth-street, to Broadway, to Canal, to Bowery, up Bowery and Fourth-avenue, to Union-square, where the whole force will be reviewed by the orators of the evening and members of both Central Republican Committees, the Central Republican Campaign Club, the Wide-Awake General Committee, the Young Mens' Central Union and their guests.

No Company will be permitted to leave the line until the route of march is gone through with.

The Aids to the Grand Marshal will report to the Adjutant, at No. 618 Broadway, at 7½ P. M.

It is necessary that every Club should be punctual. SIGNALS—First gun, to light up; second gun, to wheel into column; third gun, to march.

Grand Marshal at Headquarters from 4 to 6 P. M.

By order of
J. H. HOBART WARD, Grand Marshal.
W. MARTIN GILLESPIE, Adjutant.

National Democratic County Convention.

The Breckinridge General Committee, sitting as a City, County and Judiciary Convention, met last evening, at Thorp's Hotel on Union square, Philip W. Engs, Esq., presiding. During a brief session the following nominations were made:

Register—James Lynch.
Supervisor—Christian Schwarzwaelder.
Surrogate—E. C. West.
City Judge—John R. Livingston.
Recorder—John T. Hoffman.
Justice Superior Court—Michael Ulshoeffer.
Justice Supreme Court—George S. Barnard.

Republican Central Campaign Club.

SPEECH OF HON. G. A. GROW.

This Club met last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, in order to accommodate the large numbers desirous of hearing Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who was announced to address the Club. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. GROW was greeted with vociferous applause, and made an eloquent speech, confining his remarks entirely to the subject of free homes, as set forth in the Homestead bill, which the speaker introcued into the last Congress. He was followed by the Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of Brooklyn, who adverted in fitting terms to the silly threats of disunion so rife in the South. The meeting was also addressed by Hon. Z. K. PANGBORN, and broke up with three cheers for the Republican ticket.

Fourth Congressional District Ratification Meeting.

The friends of Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY, the candidate of the Douglas Democracy for Congress from the Fourth District, held a meeting last evening to ratify the nomination, and promote the chances of their favorite in the coming election. The meeting was held at the junction of Madison-street and the New-Bowery. A spirited band of music, volleys of sky-rockets, and other pyrotechnics, speeches of a laudatory character, from Messrs. EDW. J. KNIGHT, E. YARD, Mr. CASSERLY and others, with a torchlight procession, constituted the programme of the evening. It was unanimously declared that the Alderman ought to, should and would be elected. His claims were based upon the fact that Mr. TUOMEY had steadfastly supported the rights of the working classes to a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, at the hands of the Government, in the public stores and elsewhere.

The Veterans of 1812 Declare for Lincoln.

The Veterans of 1812 met in considerable number last evening at No. 618 Broadway. ISAAC M. PHYFE, one of the most venerable of their number, was chosen to preside. Speeches were made by TRUMAN SMITH and O. ABBOTT. After a mutual conference, a resolution was adopted with great unanimity, that the Soldiers of 1812 would vote for the candidates of the Republican Party.

The Fourth Ward Republicans.

The friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN in the Fourth Ward met last evening at No. 354 Pearl-street. HENRY H. HURLAT presiding. Speeches were made by Dr. M. E. FOY, CHARLES SPENCER, DELAFIELD SMITH, and others.

Union Meeting.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, and Mr. JAMES E. THAYER, are to speak at Cooper Institute this evening.

A Card from Chauncey Shaffer.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the morning newspapers of this day that I was last evening nominated as a candidate for Congress by "the People's and Workingmen's Convention" of the Sixth Congressional District.

I beg leave to say, without waiting for any official information, that, while entertaining the most profound respect for the workingmen of my Congressional District, I cannot consent, under the present circumstances of the canvass, to accept such nomination. That there may be no mistake in the matter, I beg leave here to say, that I shall vote for Mr. CONKLIN for Congress, if able to get to the polls on election day.

Very respectfully yours,
CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, No. 5 Beekman-street.

—Lieut. Henry M. Robert, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army has been elected Professor of Engineering and Drawing in the North Carolina Military Institute. Lieut. Robert is a native of South Carolina, and was graduated at West Point with the second honor of his class.

—Rev. Dr. Magoon has been encouraging Boston artists by ordering a White Mountain View, of Gerry; A Court Scene, by Griggs: and A Sketch, by Johnston.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
The undersigned, missionary to Constantinople, has examined more than twenty different kinds of sewing-machines, and after some six weeks' experience with WILLCOX & GIBBS' Patent, he has purchased one of them, as the *best adapted* to the wants of his family, and as *the least liable to require repair.*
July 3, 1860. OLIVER CRANE.
JAS. WILLCOX, Manufacturer.
No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his radical cure Truss with success in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.— This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

India Rubber Boots and Shoes, with ladies', misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO'S., No. 387 Canal-st.

Infant Beauty.
"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Health is Wealth, and Sickness Poverty Indeed.—Read and see if Dr. Ayer's Medicines do not do something to enrich mankind:

CHICAGO, 12th November, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER—*Respected Sir:* I should be wanting in common gratitude if I did not acknowledge to you what your skill, or more accurately your Extract of Sarsaparilla, has done for my wife. She has been for some years afflicted with a humor, which comes out upon her skin in the Autumn and Winter with such insufferable itching, as to render life almost intolerable. It has never failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before Spring, or to at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence. By the advice of our celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Kimball, I gave her your Sarsaparilla. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than we had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured, but still continues taking the Sarsaparilla to insure a complete expulsion of the disease from the system. Yours, respectfully,
BENJ. CARTER.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's
SEWING MACHINES,
With Hemmers, Binders, Corders and Markers,
These machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides of the seams—the only stich that cannot be raveled, and the stitch that is preferred for family sewing and manufacturing. Office No. 505 Broadway.
Send for a circular.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

President Buchanan for the Ledger does write, and buys his hats from the hatter GEO. WHITE. This is the truth, of course; no fiction, that No. 216 Broadway is the Emporium of Fashion.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 32 Platt-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

ESCHWEGE—VON HEIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. C. F. E. Stollmann, JAMES ESCHWEGE and AUGUSTA VON HEIN.

BROWER—GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. J. E. Searles, Mr. EDWARD BROWER to Miss SARAH L., daughter of Chas. H. Griffin, Esq., all of this City.

PENTZ—SHANNON.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Seward, GEORGE B. PENTZ, of New-York, and MARGARET C., daughter of Wm. Shannon, Esq., of the former place.

STONE—WELLS.—In Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, Mr. HORACE STONE, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss MARGARET L. WELLS, daughter of the late Alexander H. Wells, of the former place.

HARSEN—STUYVESANT.—In Dersville, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the house of J. B. Bassinger, Esq., by Rev. J. F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, Mr. WM. H. HALSEY, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Mrs. MARY GOURD, daughter of T. M. Stuyvesant, Esq., of the above place.

DIED.

SEWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, of diphtheria, HENRY FRANKLIN, son of Henry C. and Marie E. Seward, aged 11 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 7th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

SKIDMORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, BURTIS SKIDMORE, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 93 Clinton-place, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, of typhoid fever, ANN ELIZA, wife of Jacob P. Ferris, aged 29 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 267 West 30th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, SARAH, wife of John F. Smith, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 246 Elizabeth-st.

ANDREAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ADOLPHUS, son of John W. and Maria W. Andreas, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, 84th-st., near 10th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 1, PHEBE D. COOPER, aged 32 years.

CARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, SARAH CARMAN, wife of William W. Carman, aged 56 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family and the members of Long Island Lodge, No. 382 F. A. M., Brooklyn Chapter No. 148 of R. A. M., and Washington Division No. 4, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 204 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

VAN DAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, Mrs. DEBORAH VAN DAM, in the 94th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law John W. Manley, No. 335 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, JOHN LIVINGSTON, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 182 Grand st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GULICK.—At his residence, Bushwick, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, JOSEPH GULICK, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at the D. R. Church, Bowronville. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Grand-st. and Peck-slip Ferries every 10 minutes. Remains will be taken to Monmouth Co., N. J.

DUNN.—In Maspeth, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., JOHN DUNN, in the 91st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Maspeth, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 11 A. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

HOWARD.—In Astoria, L. I., HENRY HOWARD, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry F. Blackwell, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market slip at 1 o'clock.

ROGERS.—In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ELIZA MARTHA, wife of JOHN ROGERS.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. Washington Smith, Scotland-st., Orange, this day, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SNEDEKER.—In Saratoga, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, STEPHEN C. SNEDEKER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hempstead, L. I., this day, (Friday,) Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HORTON.—In White Plains, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, ABRAHAM B. HORTON, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house, and 11 o'clock at the old Methodist Church.

SUMMERHAYS.—In Rome, Ga., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Mrs. CATHERINE SUMMERHAYS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 521, Nov. 1, 1860.
15, 16, 35, 29, 72, 19, 57, 74, 14, 20, 3, 32, 13.
Class No. 522, Nov. 1, 1860.
69, 55, 8, 40, 64, 5, 14, 66, 39, 25, 31, 12, 15, 45.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 1, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York Times Building.
JOHN HOOPER & CO.
N. B.—Advertisements inserted at the Publishers LOWEST CASH ADVANCE RATES.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY Co., publishers of this paper.

MOREHEAD'S MAGIC EYE-WATER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860.
To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:
GENTS: The Institute not having offered any premium on native whisky at the late Fair, the judges who examined and passed upon your Bourbonia reported as follows:
"No. 199—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonia)—Possessing an excellent flavor and fine aroma."
Very respectfully,
THOS. McELRATH,
Cor. Secretary American Institute.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
Purchasers of motive engines of moderate power sometimes say "that they can buy *small* steam-engines which anybody can manage, and that are quite free from danger."
The following paragraph, which we copy from the New-York *Times* of Tuesday, the 17th October, 1860, will show to all such purchasers *what a small portable steam-engine* "RECENTLY PUT UP," is capable of doing:
DEPLORABLE CALAMITY—FIVE LIVES LOST.—A letter from Collinsville, Ind., dated on the 11th instant, says:
"To-day one of the most awful calamities that ever happened to a small village, occurred here. The small portable engine and boiler recently put up by Mr. J. A. Logan, on Main-st., opposite Mrs. Wickliffe's residence, burst with tremendous force, instantly killing Mr. Logan, little Willie H. Wing, son of Dr. H. Wing, and two other men, names not known, and fatally injuring Turner, Johnson, and severely sc

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy,* with *fish,* hot or cold *meats, game,* &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine,* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

IONA GRAPE VINES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN MARKET.
The stock of excellent vines which I offer, comprising all the new and valuable varieties; is larger than that of all others combined, and of quality unapproachable. My illustrated Catalogue, fourth edition, is a complete manual for the choice and management of the vine, and is sent for two three-cent stamps. Descriptive Catalogue and wholesale list sent for one-cent stamp, to agents, or those who wish, by forming clubs, to get good and true vines cheap for their neighbors, and without cost for themselves. Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y. C. W. GRANT.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is selling Mantels, &c., cheaper than ever. Call and see for yourself. A. KLABER, No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SOAP-STONE GRIDDLES—A MOST VALUABLE article for baking cakes; in using these griddles they require but one greasing; they bake the cakes brown, spungy and beautiful. For sale by J. FAGAN, No. 113 Beekman-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices Finest Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

A GIRL HAVING A WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-machine, is very desirous of getting ladies' sewing by the week or day. Can be seen all this week at No. 89 Columbia-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A BILLIARD-TABLE IN good order. Apply for three days, at 48 West 38th-st.

PERSONAL.

ANDREW R. IS EARNESTLY REQUESTED to communicate with his friends, and relieve their anxiety.
MONTREAL, October, 1860.

THE HOLDER OF TICKET NO. 61 IS hereby notified that he is entitled to a prize of a fifty-dollar gold piece, drawn at a fair lately held in Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OUR
ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES,
COMMENCING OCT. 29,
AT
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

In the stock will be found
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.....at $1 50 each.
1,000 pieces UNION PLAIDS.....17 cents per yard.
500 pieces ALL WOOL PLAIDS....37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, for children.....25 cents per yard.
800 pieces FANCY SILKS.....75 cents per yard.
500 SILK ROBES.....$17 50 each.
1,000 pieces 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS..12½c. per yard.
500 pieces 4-4 FRENCH CALICOES....12½c. per yard.
1,000 pieces BRITISH CHINTZES.....18¾c. per yard.
1,000 pieces MANCHESTER AND HAMILTON DE LAINES.....17c. per yard.
5,000 Needlework FRENCH COLLARS.....$1 each.
10,000 Linen Cambric HANDK'S.....75c. per doz.
Together with other
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c.,
Affording an opportunity to secure bargains that rarely offers.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS, FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 575 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE THE LADIES at our beautiful CLOAKS, WHICH FOR STYLE, ELEGANCE AND CHEAPNESS, SURPASS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
THEY ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPRISES
MEXICANS, FRENCH SACQUES, PALETOTS, ZOUAVES, BASQUES, BURNOUS, &c., &c. and all other styles of Cloaks, ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.
We particularly call the attention of the Ladies to the following facts, which enables us to UNDERSELL other large establishments.
We purchase all our goods for CASH—thereby saving from 10 to 20 per cent. under those who buy on TIME.
Our Expenses are 75 per cent. less than Broadway stores.
The Garments are all MANUFACTURED in the ESTABLISHMENT, under our own immediate supervision, and we thus save a large percentage.
These advantages should induce every Lady who requires a CLOAK or FASHIONABLE GARMENT of ANY STYLE OR PRICE, to call and examine our IMMENSE STOCK, and thereby save from 40 to 50 per cent. on their purchase.
Remember the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM.
NO. 372 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.

N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LADIES BALMORAL BOOTS.
These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the infants' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.
FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.
PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.
LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, MATTING, &c., &c.,
For sale at low prices,
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

FURS.

49 BROADWAY—FANCY FURS—49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FURNISHED house, with gas, water and other conveniences, located very convenient to the depôt; would be let either for the Winter or for a longer period. For particulars address Box No. 3,579 New-York Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—OSBORN'S Pure Juice Port Wine, Symington's do. bottled in Oporto, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Allsopp's and Bass' India Pale Ales, Osborn's Old Cognac, Pale Hennessy Brandy, vintage 1810 and 1820. Also, superior old Bourbon. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, Broadway, cor Cedar

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress, in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable young woman who has four years' City reference from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or mind children, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business perfectly in either capacity. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A grown girl, 17 years of age, a situation as chambermaid or care of children, and is a good plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable and reliable young woman, as chambermaid, or waitress, or nurse and chamber maid, or fine washing; can give satisfactory city reference for the above situations; can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 488 6th-av, near 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, or laundress only, by a young woman who is very competent and has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress alone; she throughly understands her business in either capacity; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and assist in the care of children; is a good plain sewer; would do the housework of a small family; good City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a most respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has no objection to children; best of City references. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young English girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or nurse and seamstress; three years' reference; can be seen for three days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—Wanted situations by two Protestant young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; have the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SMART, INtelligent girl, wishes employment either as chambermaid and waitress, or for housework, in a small family; has the best of City references. Call or address "KATE," at the Large Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small family, or to do light chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a neat, tidy Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country. Best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as child's nurse. Would like to go to New-Orleans for the Winter. Call at No. 463 28th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, a situation in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 346 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine ironer. None but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer. Apply at No. 2 East 23d-st., for A. B.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; call at her present place, No. 35 University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—SITUations are wanted by two young women—one as chambermaid; the other as laundress; they both understand their business thoroughly. Call at or address to the residence of their present employer, No. 18 Washington-square, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman to do the chamberwork and washing in a small family, and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse to take the charge of one or two children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat girl desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found to understand her duties thoroughly; has a reference of five years; no objection to the country. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 376 6th-av., first floor front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Inquire at No. 251 1st-av. Best of City reference given.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a steady and experienced Scotch Protestant woman; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up with the bottle if required. Apply for two days at No. 54 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to travel with a lady; is an excellent nurse, and is very trustworthy; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, in the boot and shoe store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 20 years' experience in England and this country as a cook. No objections to a private boarding-house or the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—A SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS COOK, who thoroughly understands her business, is good-natured and obliging, desires an engagement. Wages $10. The family with whom she now lives are about leaving the City, and will bear cheerful testimony to her character and competency. Apply at No. 16 East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, jellies, creams and desserts; also, is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at the millinery-store, No. 637 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., west side street, first floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes to get a situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, such as meats of all descriptions, soups and desserts of all kinds. Call, for two days, from 11 to 6, at No. 81 Charlton-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPEriened woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; is a good family baker and has no objection to assist in washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., third floor, front, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams, jellies and orange ices; also game, made and side dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be well recommended in her present situation, where she can be seen, at No. 8 West 19th-st., near 5th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a respectable family, by an English cook; understands English cooking in all its branches; can make pastry, jellies, soups, &c. No objection to the country. Satisfactory reference given. Call at 207 East 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at the grocery corner University-place and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as first-class cook; wages not so much an object as a good home; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AND active woman, employment as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for this week only, at No. 149 East 33d-st., second house west of 2d-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as cook and laundress; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; both can give the best of City reference as to character and capability; would both like to get in the one house, as they are agreeable to one another. Call for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO SISters are desirous of obtaining situations together or separate, one is fully competent as an experienced cook, has lived years in first-class families; the other as chambermaid and sewing, or as waitress; no objection to assist with care of children. Can be seen in their present place, No. 94 West 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable girls, one as very good cook; understands bread and cake baking; is a good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do good plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 111 26th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—Wanted, by three Welsh girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid in the same house; and the other to take care of a small child. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO respectable young women wish situations, one as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED by two sisters, Protestants, situations, one as first-class cook or laundress, the other, waitress or chambermaid; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they have lived for seven years. Apply for two days, No. 110 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT young woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is a good baker; would assist in washing; would go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, by a young woman who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years; understands all kinds of meat and poultry; is a good baker. Good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman as cook and excellent baker; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer by a respectable young woman; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 136 East 33d-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a very reliable, faithful girl, as above; is an excellent plain cook, and as washer and ironer can please the most particular; is of neat appearance, truthful, honest and obliging; refers to Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; can bake well and can come well recommended; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a permanent situation as dressmaker; she understands her business thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Has the best of City reference. Address A. M. C., Union-square Post-office, for three days, stating where an interview may be had.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. City references. Can be seen at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

AS FOREWOMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as forewoman in a dress or cloak-making establishment by a competent dressmaker, who has taken entire charge of a first-class house in a Southern city; would not object to go South. Address E. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation in a private family to do general housework; can cook, wash and iron well, bake bread, and understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A GERman widow, well acquainted with the American household, a place as housekeeper, either for a single gentleman or a family, and has no preference if in the City or country. Call next Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 92 7th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged American lady, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse in a private family; address or call, for three days, Mrs. J., No. 50 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy girl, a situation in a small family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 128 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A German Protestant woman, with her daughter, (14 years of age,) desires a situation in City or country; the mother to do general housework; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; the daughter as chambermaid and nurse; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable middle-aged woman, to take care of an invalid lady and make herself generally useful. Can give good references. Inquire for Mrs. LIVINGSTON, No. 28 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED. A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to go to Cuba or the South as lady's maid; has no objection to assist with children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, do all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. City reference given if required. Can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 32 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress. Inquire of her present employer at No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; will make herself generally useful; wages $7. Also a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has had some experience in hair-dressing. Inquire at No. 199 East 20th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English person, a situation as nurse and companion with an invalid lady; would like to go South; or as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and sew; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 359 Bowery between 3d and 4th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted, by a young woman; no objection to travel with a lady; City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent person as seamstress; can fit ladies' dresses neatly; also operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines; no objection to travel with a family; has the best of reference, if required. Call, or address, to No. 148 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO obtain a situation for a seamstress; she is a good dressmaker, and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would not object to the care of a growing child, in a permanent situation. Apply at No. 71 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, who is an experienced seamstress, wishes a situation as such; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 165 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVing a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing, not being permanently engaged at present, any lady requiring her services by the day or month, will address No. 87 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with light chamberwork or take care of grown children. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A North of Ireland girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork; or will go by the week; understands shirt-making and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 271 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two cousins, reliable girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family; one as seamstress and dressmaker or family seamstress; makes children's clothes, and is quick at the needle; wages $8; also, a chambermaid and waitress or plain cook, or laundress; does up linen in style. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl about 17 years of age, to take care of children and to do plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at 116 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Situation wanted by a person of good experience who understands hair dressing, dressing of ladies' fine muslins; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of satisfaction can be given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW READY FOR CITY OR COUNTRY—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory references can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 200
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 28, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, till Nov. 8, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man that thoroughly understands his business; is civil and obliging and willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; last employer can be seen in the City, with whom he has lived for 2½ years, and disengaged in consequence of his selling out. Respectable parties call or address P. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant, single man, a situation as coachman, who has lived in some of the first families, both in this country and England; has the very best of City reference as to character and capability; is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; has no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, B. B., at No. 56 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the above capacity by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended from his former and last employer's; understands waiting at table, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in the City; can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 786 Broadway, at Brewster & Baldwin's carriage depository, or on a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman, who has lived with some of the first families in this City. Can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for three days at No. 4 East 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, SENDing his horses to the country for the Winter, is desirous of procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at No. 25 Beaver-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in the garden and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care and management of horses perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and an excellent groom; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GERman Protestant man, with best of reference from first-class families, desires a situation in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches; is a careful driver; also willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to go to the country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call or direct to GEORGE, No. 378 6th-av.

AS COLLECTOR.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLEaged man, a situation as collector, and to attend to office business, or to act as cashier in a restaurant, where a responsible man is required; best references produced; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address G. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced drug clerk, capable of taking charge of a first-class store; understands thoroughly the putting up of prescriptions. Excellent references to that effect will be given. Address J. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS ENGINEER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN of 15 years' experience, an engagement as engineer in this City or Brooklyn. Fully understands repairing machinery, &c. Address H. S. C., Box 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Prussian by birth, wants a situation; he is thoroughly competent in the management of the grapery, greenhouse and hot-house departments; is an excellent landscape gardener, and he has had good practical experience in the business. Apply at W. Elliott's seed-store, No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a young Englishman, a Protestant, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; would be willing to go South; has had twenty years' experience and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 654 Broadway, until engaged, or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY Protestant young man, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience among horses, and understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference from his late employer. A letter addressed to W. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress. Inquire of her present employer at No. 8 East 17th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; will make herself generally useful; wages $7. Also a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is a good baker; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; can sew neatly; no objections to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; has had some experience in hair-dressing. Inquire at No. 199 East 20th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English person, a situation as nurse and companion with an invalid lady; would like to go South; or as seamstress and dressmaker; can do up ladies' muslins beautifully; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 69 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and sewing. The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 101 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and sew, or light chamberwork and sew; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can bring the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English young woman wishes a situation in a gentleman's family as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby. Has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 359 Bowery between 3d and 4th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman with good City reference. Apply at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEA

AUCTION SALES.

A. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
AND THE TRADE.

A. W. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire splendid and superb works of art contained in the private residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., consisting in part of magnificent rosewood parlor suites, comprising three full suites in brocatel; elegant rosewood piano-forte, etageres, silk and lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors, rich and costly bronzes, marble statuary and groups, paintings, rich China vases, centre and pier tables, French escritoire, Turkish lounges and chairs, elegant rosewood chamber furniture of every description, hair mattresses and bedding, dining-room furniture, superb extension table, rich China, cut-glass of ruby and white, silver, &c., making a complete and beautiful collection of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all of which will be positively sold without regard to weather. Experienced men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods for strangers. House to rent; possession immediately.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE LATE CHARLES M. LEUPP.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the National Academy of Design, north-west corner of 10th-st. and 4th-av., the collection of paintings, both ancient and modern, together with the engravings, belonging to the late Charles M. Leupp, among which will be found fine specimens of the following artists, viz.: Jordaens, Greuze, Vandyck, Mattean, Giordano, Panini, Presiosi, Robbe, DeBlock, Eclmont, Ommegaack, Stuart, Cole, Durand, Leutze, Church, Kensett, Mount, Page, Huntington, Chapman, Edmonds, Audubon, Baker, Casilear, and many other artists of celebrity. Most of the modern paintings were painted to order for the late Mr. Leupp, whose well-known taste enabled him to collect one of the finest galleries in the country. The sale will be without reserve, in settlement of his estate, and will comprise exclusively his entire gallery (excepting family portraits) as left by him at his decease.

The gallery will be open to public exhibition at the rooms of the National Academy of Design from SATURDAY, Nov. 3, until the day of sale, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., remaining open on the 12th of November until 10 o'clock P. M. Catalogues may be had from the auctioneers, at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

Henry H. Leeds Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising the balance of goods imported by Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder & Co., consisting of superb misco cabinets, shawl boxes, silver-mounted smoking cases, punch bowls, writing desks, painting cases, lacquered cabinet boat, shell birds, trays, china, &c. Also, embroidered fire-screens, Japanese brooms, white silk figures, work boxes, workman flasks, congee bowls, tops, fire screens, scarfs, lion skins and other goods.

Also, fine black marble clock, bronze group, bronze vase, figures, Roman bronze vases, groups and other bronzes.

Also, a great variety of wax figures for parlors, together with several pair large marble vases, statuary, &c. Can be examined as above one day before the sale.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, NOV. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead, do., washstands, rosewood marble-top washstands, elegant rosewood marble-top centre table, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and palliasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining-tables, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ALSO,

An imported parlor organ, playing thirty tunes, in perfect order.

Also, a rosewood 5½-octave melodeon.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL AT Auction on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Rivington-st., near Eldridge-st.: Household furniture, consisting of ingrain carpets, 3-ply ditto, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, mahogany tete-à-tete, mahogany arm and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth, rockers, mahogany bookcase and secretary, rockers, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre-tables, side-tables, work-tables, hair-mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets and sheets, window shades, ottomans, mirrors, hall-stand, oil-cloth. Also, a large range, heater, cooking stove, &c., including a large assortment of kitchen fur- niture, crockery and glassware, &c.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock, in front of our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a full-blooded black hawk horse, can trot in 2:50. Also, a beautiful pair of chestnut horses, 15½ hands high; a bay mare, 15 hands high, can trot in three minutes; a gray horse, 16 hands high, 9 years old; a bay mare, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness; a handsome mahogany bay horse, can trot in three minutes; a dark brown horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high; a dark brown, 17 hands high, sound and kind; a bay Morgan horse, can trot in less than 3:30; a sorrel horse, Duroc and Messenger stock, can trot in three minutes.

Wm. W. Shirley, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 Pearl-st., balance of K. Cauldwell's stock, 300 to 400 lots of choice goods, worthy the notice of retailers; also, shelving, &c., and one of Singer's sewing-machines, in complete order.

STEAMBOATS.

OCTOBER, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tues., Oct. 23,	10½ A. M.	Tues., Oct. 23,	2½ P. M.
Wed'y, Oct. 24,	11 A. M.	Wed'y, Oct. 24,	3 P. M.
Thurs., Oct. 25,	11½ A. M.	Thurs., Oct. 25,	3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 26,	12 M.	Friday, Oct. 23,	3½ P. M.
Sat., Oct. 27,	3:10 P. M.	Mon., Oct. 29,	7 A. M.
Mon. Oct. 29,	2½ P. M.	Tues., Oct. 30,	7½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. William A. Vail, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Sexton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A CAPITAL of $10,000. An old established house wishes a competent business man of mature experience, with the above capital, to become the resident partner, and take charge of a branch house in Havana. Not only his own capital, but property to a large amount will be under his care. The party must be of good standing and a safe, reliable business man. All communications strictly confidential. Address W. D. R. C., *Journal of Commerce*.

FOR SALE—A POPULAR PATENT MEDICINE business, well established, economically conducted, and capable of being safely extended to any amount. For particulars, address A., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT OF B. LUERSSEN, Syrup and Cordial manufacturer and Rectifier and Distiller, No. 101 North Moore-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market. For sale by Grocers generally.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

MACHINERY.

CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE.—TWENTY-four inch cylinder. It is in the best running order, and is nearly new. Can be seen at No. 187 West 42d-st., in the rear. Sold for the want of use.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A machine for molding board-paper. Can be seen for three days at No. 381 8th-st., near Avenue D.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TO LIBRARIES, &c.—FOR SALE—A COMplete file of the DAILY TIMES, from commencement to date, well bound and perfect in every particular. Address C. B. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff [of the County of New-York]:

Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Superior Court in the place of Edwards Pierrepont, resigned.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article: which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the Inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

Sec. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor; and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by Chapter 480, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES.
Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 480, Laws of 1860, §14: "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extracts, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duty authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —Northern District of Ohio—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépôt grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
Ranney Backus and Noble, and Worthington and Matthews, Solicitors for Complainant.

Postponement.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
JEREMIAH HALEY, Jr.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls, by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals, as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copalvia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c. &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude, of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Dépôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for mental application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and symptoms of your disease to the skilful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised medicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in constant practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—the Cause and Cure!—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. Six months' Pills, $1 per box, or $5 for cases intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany at 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 5:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train, East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

SHIPPING

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. Wotton, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF NOV. 3.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The favorite A 1 steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. P. E. Terry, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

First cabin to Havre, $80; to Southampton, $75.
Third cabin to Havre, $35; to Southampton, $30.

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Sight drafts on London and Paris for sale.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 31.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 7.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—it by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH F

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CITY TREASURY OPERATIONS—SPECIAL OFFICERS TO WATCH THE WIDE-AWAKES—CONTRACT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The Aldermen met at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the President in the Chair. The usual statement of the receipts and disbursements at the City Treasury was received from the Comptroller and filed. The figures include $600,000 of the collections of this year's taxes, and are as follows:

Balance, Oct. 25	$822,671 52
Receipts	2,614,745 76
Total	$3,437,617 28
Payments	1,249,557 18
Balance, Oct. 31	$2,188,060 10

Alderman PLATT offered a resolution, that was adopted, in favor of directing the Sheriff to appoint as many special deputies as he may think proper, to protect the rights of voters at the polls next Tuesday. This action was prompted by a story to the effect that the Wide-Awakes have effected an organized plan to obstruct the polls, to the detriment of the Opposition.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior stating that a set of the Annals of Congress, from 1789 to 1824, were forwarded, to be placed in the City Library.

The President was authorized to appoint a Committee of ten to ascertain whether the contract for paving Sixth-avenue, from Bank-street to Forty-second-street, has been carried out.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW FERRY TO JERSEY CITY—RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE WIDE-AWAKES.

The Board of Councilmen met, yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Upon the motion to concur with the Board of Aldermen for granting a ferry franchise and the lease of the slip at the foot of Desbrosses-street, North River, considerable discussion arose.

Mr. LENT moved to amend as follows: "Provided the said slip will bring as much as it is worth for commercial purposes." He was in favor of the ferry, but was opposed to giving away the use of a valuable pier to a new Ferry Company, for private benefit, which ought to be a source of revenue to the City. He was opposed to voting away the City property for nothing. The amendment was lost.

Mr. PINCKNEY was in favor of the ferry, but no grant of the commercial wharves in the City should be given away where the City was to be the loser. The New-Jersey Company owned the property at the foot of Harsimus-street, where the terms of the charter required this ferry to terminate on the other side, and there could be no public competition in the case.

Mr. SHAW advocated, concurring with the Aldermen in granting the franchise on the terms expressed. The present accommodations, from the foot of Cortlandt-street, were insufficient, and the new ferry would accommodate all the up-town Wards lying on the North River. The City would be greatly profited by the new facilities offered. The slip brought nothing now, and the City could receive only benefit by the grant.

Mr. LENT opposed the motion at length. We were asked to establish a ferry for the benefit of parties in New-Jersey. The Hoboken Company were willing to pay for their pier $1,000 a year. He wished some specified sum mentioned for the use of the pier.

Mr. PINCKNEY took the same view, and offered to amend by inserting "provided no bid be received by the Comptroller for less than $1,000 per annum."

The Yeas and Nays were called, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Hall, Perley, Munson, Kane, Lent, McCarty, Townsend, Pinckney, Allen and Decker.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogert, Jones, Shannon, Burns, Hogan, Ranich, Van Tyne, Costello, McConnell, Van Wart, Shaw, Campbell.

The amendment being lost by 12 to 10. The motion to concur was then adopted—15 to 7.

Mr. SHAW rose to a question of privilege, and wished to correct the report in some of the City papers of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board. He was therein represented as calling Councilman PINCKNEY a liar. The remark was not applied to that gentleman at all, with whom he entertained relations of great friendship, but to another Pinckney, not a member of the Board. The error grew out of the identity of names.

The motion to concur with the Aldermen, in the resolution concerning the alleged Wide-Awake interference with voters on Election day elicited considerable discussion, principally between Messrs. PINCKNEY and SHAW—the former in earnest disclaimer on behalf of the Wide-Awakes that they intended to interfere with honest voting, while the latter advocated the motion, apparently giving full credence to its statements. Mr. JONES renewed his motion to concur, and moved the previous question. The ayes and noes being ordered, it was sustained 15 to 6, and the Board then concurred in the resolution by the same vote.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next at 5 o'clock.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE WITH MR. LINDSAY—PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MARITIME LAWS, &C.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Thursday, Nov. 1, at their Building. The attendance was not large, there being but twenty-one members present.

In the absence of the President, Mr. ROYAL PHELPS, the first Vice-President, occupied the Chair. The minutes of the last regular meeting and the special meeting of the 9th were read and approved.

Messrs. ABRAHAM B. BAYLIS, CHARLES BUCKINGHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY and CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr., were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, Jr., was elected a member of the Committee on Arbitration in place of BENJ. H. FIELD, whose term had expired.

Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a report of the conference with Hon. W. S. LINDSAY on the 10th October, according to the appointment made at a special meeting on the 9th, and which report contained the following conclusions:

1. LIABILITIES OF SHIPOWNERS.—The Executive Committee agree with Mr. LINDSAY that an international arrangement should be made providing for the application of the existing laws of Great Britain and the United States, on the subject of collisions, in the Courts of both countries. That is to say, the liability of the shipowners of both countries should be uniformly the same, and actions against them in the courts of either country should be governed by the laws of their own.

The Committee, however, consider the valuation proposed by Mr. LINDSAY of £15 per ton for ships and steamers (freight included) as too high. They believe that £10 per ton would be sufficient for the former, and £15 per ton for the latter. But in any law that may be enacted the Committee think the actual value of the defaulting vessel should be established, and determine the liability.

The Committee also agree that to provide against collisions at sea it is advisable that the same rule of the road be adopted by both countries.

2. CRIME AT SEA.—The Committee agree with Mr. LINDSAY in regard to the assimilation of the laws in reference to crimes committed at sea; and that the Consuls of both countries should have jurisdiction over all petty crimes and offences committed on board the vessels of either, whether in port or at sea; and that deserters from the vessels of either country should be promptly dealt with according to the laws of the country to which they belong.

3. LIGHTS AT SEA.—The Committee also agreed with Mr. LINDSAY in his recommendation that the ships of this country be required to carry lights similar to those required by the British law.

4. SHIPPING OFFICES.—The Committee join in the recommendation that shipping offices be established in the principal ports of the United States for the purpose of engaging and discharging crews of American ships; and that the privilege of shipping men at these offices be extended to British ship owners, provided similar rights are extended to American shipowners in British ports.

5. REGISTRATION OF SHIPS.—The Committee admit the propriety of debate in the Chamber on Mr. LINDSEY's proposition that foreign ships should have the right of registration in the United States, as the ships of other nations have in Great Britain.

6. COASTING TRADE.—The Committee see no objection to discussing in the Chamber the propriety of throwing open to British shipping the coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, it being understood that Great Britain would reciprocate by abolishing all "light dues," "passing tolls," "local charges," "compulsory pilotage," "colonial coasting and intercolonial trade," and the coasting trade of the American lakes.

On motion, the report was accepted, and Mr. OPDYKE then moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Executive Committee on proposed changes in the maritime law as relates to the liabilities of ship-owners, crime at sea, lights at sea, and shipping-offices, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to prepare and submit to the Chamber a memorial to Government, in accordance with the recommendations of said report; and that so much thereof as relates to the registration of ships and to the coasting trade be referred to another Select Committee, with instructions to investigate the merits of these propositions, and report thereon at the next regular meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN moved to amend, so that the same instructions be had in reference to the action of the first Committee suggested as were given to the last, that the merits of the subject might come up for discussion before the Chamber.

After some debate upon this point, Mr. OGDEN withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

By unanimous consent, and on the suggestion of Mr. DAVID OGDEN, the subjects embraced in the first four points of the resolution were referred to the Committee on Collisions.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Chairman of the Committee to prepare a memorial to Congress on the subject of steam communication between San Francisco and China, stated that the discussion of the memorial submitted by the Committee at the last meeting was the order for the consideration of the Chamber to-day, but as there was a limited attendance of members, and as he regarded the subject as one of great importance, he moved its consideration be postponed to the next regular meeting.

The motion prevailed.

The Chair announced that the Committee to whom was referred the letter of the President of the United States relating to the immunity from capture of private property upon the ocean, which had previously submitted majority and minority reports, had since agreed upon a unanimous report, and he asked Mr. MARSHALL, of that Committee, to present the report.

Mr. MARSHALL moved that the Committee have authority to withdraw the previous reports, which being carried, he submitted the unanimous report, in which the Committee state that in their opinion the further agitation of the subject by this Chamber at the present time is not desirable, and they therefore recommend that the Committee be discharged.

The report was adopted.

Mr. DAVID OGDEN asked if the Committee having charge of the Codification of the revenue laws, had, with the aid of their expert, prepared a report. He could not find that there had been any meeting, and to his mind it looked like a political dodge.

Mr. OPDYKE said that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. GRINNELL, was not present, and he presumed that he was somewhat engaged in politics. He would say, however, that there had not been any meeting for several months, and the last action taken by the Committee was that there should be a memorial drawn up by the expert. This was done and submitted, and was not deemed satisfactory by the Committee, and, as the subject was so vast, it was concluded to let it lie over during the Summer months. He thought it would be desirable now to have the subject taken up, and, after election, he presumed the members of the Committee would have leisure to give it the attention it deserved.

The Chair announced the reception of photographs of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, Capt. WILSON, her commander, and Capt. LEITCH, of the *Connaught*, presented by Mr. FOX, of St. Johns, N. B.

The Chair named as the Select Committee on the fifth and sixth points recommended by the Executive Committee, Capt. Ezra Nye, Oliver Slate, Wm. T. Coleman, F. W. Jones and Wm. Nelson.

The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The statement of this Board, for the week ending yesterday, shows 7,627 inmates of the various institutions under its charge. Deaths, during the week, 38; discharged, 1,491; sent to Blackwell's Island, 342; sent to the State Prison, 2. The inmates are distributed among the various institutions as follows: Almshouse, 1,573; Workhouse, 1,265; Randall's Island, 849; Bellevue Hospital, 839; Lunatic Asylum, 775; Penitentiary, 718; City Prison, 328; Island Hospital, from Workhouse, 354; Island Hospital, from Almshouse, 106; Colored Women, 290; Randall's Island Hospital, 285; Small-pox Hospital, 19; Colored Orphan Asylum, 180; Children at nurse, 30; City Cemetery, 16. Total, 7,637.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants arrived during the week ending Oct. 31, were 1,306, making a total of 89,866 since January, being an increase of 23,474 over the number to same date last year. The amount received for commutation of passengers during the week is $5,178, and the balance in the Treasury, $15,502 09. The Castle Garden Committee on Wednesday presented a lengthy report upon the booking of passengers and sale of tickets in Europe, denouncing the system as an evil of great magnitude, in which the poor emigrant is robbed of his hard earnings. They adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the system of booking passengers in Europe, for the purpose of transportation over the Railroads in the United States, and the evils of which were so fully exposed in the memorial addressed to the Governments of Europe in November, 1855, is deemed injurious to the best interests of the emigrant, subjecting him to the risk of loss and disappointment, and merits the condemnation and the disapproval of this Board.

At the same time the report says that the exclusion of agents of railroads having agencies abroad, from selling tickets in Castle Garden, would tend to break up the system; and that this would destroy the practical and beneficial effects of the depôt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—MR. PHELAN THE VICTOR.—The last game of the Billiard Tournament was played yesterday at the Billiard Rooms, Fourteenth-street, Union-square. The game, according to announcement, was between DUDLEY KAVANAGH, the winner of the prize cue, and Mr. PHELAN. The room was crowded with gentlemen and ladies. Messrs. PHELAN and KAVAGNAGH were warmly applauded upon entering the arena, and also at times during the game. Great interest was shown by the audience during the fluctuations in the game, which for the first two hundred points was greatly in favor of KAVAGNAH, PHELAN seeming out of practice. As the game progressed, both came out within a few points of each other on completing each hundred, up to the sixth hundred, when PHELAN took a decided lead and kept it, winning the game by 60 points, out of a total of 750. In his play Mr. PHELAN showed some splendid combinations, by which he made most difficult caroms after taking four or five cushions. His ability to nurse the balls, and when they had separated, of bringing them together again was astonishing in many instances. KAVANAGH made a fine display also, in every point of the science of billiards. Thirty innings were played, averaging 25 points. PHELAN's highest runs over 40, of which there were several, were 61, 46, 75, 54, 60, 68, 51 and 58.—Total, 750. KAVANAGH run 49, 148, 43.—Total, 690. The prize cue will be presented to Mr. KAVANAGH at 2 o'clock today, by Mr. PHELAN, at his rooms, corner of Tenth-street and Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting of this body was held, last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The Committee previously appointed to look for a site for the permanent location of the Institute, reported several sites for the consideration of the members, but the precise locations were withheld to prevent public competition. A resolution was offered authorizing the Trustees to determine upon a site, and to purchase the same for the erection of a building to be occupied by the Institute. After the usual angry discussion, which always takes place upon every subject brought before the Institute, the resolution was adopted. A resolution authorizing the Trustees to sell the property of the Institute, situated on Broadway and Leonard-street, was also adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

FIRE AT HARLEM.—Shortly after five o'clock, yesterday morning, a large dwelling-house, owned by Mr. J. BLAKEMAN, and occupied by Mr. THEODORE MOTT, located in One Hundred and First-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, was nearly destroyed by fire. How the flames originated is not known. The loss is stated to be about $6,500, which is not covered by insurance.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—The body of an unknown man was taken yesterday from the water at the foot of Watts-street, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case. Deceased appeared to be a seafaring man, about 28 years of age, and he had probably been in the water a week. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered.

Denoument of the Forgery Case.

THE BROTHERS ROBERTS SENT TO CONNECTICUT ON A CHARGE OF HAVING ROBBED THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY—CLASHING OF AUTHORITY—DETECTIVES IN AN AWKWARD POSITION.

The brothers ANDREW and SAMUEL ROBERTS, who were arrested last Tuesday afternoon by the Detective Police, in connection with the seizure of a large quantity of counterfeit bank-notes, were yesterday sent to the State of Connecticut, under the authority of a requisition from the Governor of that State, in custody of a Deputy-Sheriff of Fairfield County, a charge having been lodged against them of being implicated in the robbery of about $16,000 from the Adams Express Company. The circumstances attending the arrest of the accused and their surrender into the custody of the Connecticut authorities, are somewhat peculiar, and the case yesterday occasioned considerable excitement at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The explanation of the matter appears to be as follows:

Ever since the 16th of last April, when a safe containing $16,000, belonging to the Adams' Express Company, was stolen from a train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, the Detective Police have been engaged in searching for the robbers and recovering, if possible, the funds, an incentive to unusual efforts having been given by the offer of a reward on the part of the Express Company of $5,000 for the arrest of the thieves and restoration of the money. The robbery was accomplished by throwing the treasure out of the baggage-car while the train was approaching the town of Westport, Conn., and three days afterwards the box, which had contained it, was found empty under the trestle work of the railroad bridge, near the place mentioned. Some of the bills (a description of which hod been furnished the police) were traced into the possession of a man named STEBBINS, who had for some years been employed as baggage-master by the Railroad Company, and in whose cherge the car was when the robbery occurred. Accordingly, last week his arrest was effected at Bridgeport, whither a Detective had been sent to meet him, and a $500 bill, said to be one of those which were stolen, was found in his possession.

When he found himself in custody, STEBBINS made statements implicating several persons in the robbery, and among these parties were the brothers ROBERTS. The Governor of Connecticut was informed of the matter, and consequently, on Monday last, a requisition was forwarded here requiring the surrender of the accused. Capt. WALLING, of the Detective Police, was notified by the Sheriff of Connecticut to arrest the brothers, and he detailed Officers BENNETT, McDONNAL and WILSON for the purpose, without having informed them of the nature of the offence with which the men were charged. In performing this duty, the officers found that they had stumbled into the manufactory of a gang of counterfeiters, and were elated with their good fortune. This transpired on Tuesday afternoon, and when the evidences of this second offence were taken to Police Head-quarters, a desire was at once begotten, on the part of somebody, to seek the conviction of the prisoners for the supposed felony committed in this State, and prevent their surrender to Connecticut. Accordingly, they were locked up at the Detective-office, and on Wednesday morning the charge of forgery was laid before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. An examination was fixed for the afternoon, and at the time appointed, the prisoners were taken before the magistrate, who deemed the testimony against them conclusive, and yesterday morning he determined to hold them upon the charge, having decided to require $10,000 bail from each. Before announcing his decision, however, Justice QUACKENBUSH learned from an unofficial source, the facts in relation to the requisition, consequently he dispatched his chief clerk, Mr. JAMES MURRAY, with the papers in the case to the office of the District Attorney, for the purpose of obtaining the advice of that official in the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case. Mr. WARTERBURY, however, declined having any connection of any sort with the affair, and during the absence of the clerk Sheriff HALLY appeared at the Court with the requisition, and demanded the surrender of the prisoners into his custody. Pending these proceedings the two brothers remained in the examination room of the Police Court in charge of BENNETT and MCDOUGAL, who held them by authority of a temporary commitment from the magistrate, and having learned where they might be found, the Sheriff, accompanied by two deputies, presented himself to take them. The detectives suddenly found themselves placed in an awkward position with no means of ridding themselves of responsibility. The Sheriff ordered his men to arrest the prisoners, but the Police officers exhibited their commitment from the magistrate, and urged their duty of retaining their charge. The Sheriff said that he should disregard their authority, and the policemen replied that they felt called upon to resist any attempt to dispossess them of their prisoners. The Sheriff persisted in the enforcement of his order, and a fight between the clashing authorities would doubtless have occurred, had not Justice QUACKENBUSH heard the altercation and interposed. By his advice the prisoners were yielded to the Sheriff, and soon thereafter were on their way to Bridgeport. As far as they are concerned, however, the transfer will probably be of no advantage, as in avoiding the Scylla of forgery here they are likely to strike upon the Charybdis of robbery there, the evidence in both cases being strong.

Confession of an Incendiary.

THE RECENT FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET—SHOCKING CASE OF ARSON.

On Monday night the grocery and liquor store No. 238 Division-street was burned down, and certain circumstances in connection with the occurrence led to the arrest of SIMON KATZ, owner of the premises, his nephew, LOUIS KATZ, a boy of sixteen, and a young man named JACOB DAVID, on suspicion of having set the place on fire. Mr. A. E. BAKER, the Fire Marshal, has since been investigating the case, and the lad KATZ yesterday made a full confession of the guilt of himself and uncle, but exonerated the prisoner DAVID of participation in the offence. From this evidence a charge of arson in the highest degree will probably result, as the crime was committed when a family named DALTON were asleep in the rooms directly over the store, and Mrs. DALTON was almost suffocated before she escaped from the building. Following is the confession:

My name is LOUIS KATZ. I am 16 years of age; was born in Germany, and have no parents living. My uncle is SIMON KATZ; he lives at No. 32 Attorney-street, and he also kept a grocery and liquor store at No. 238 Division-street, corner of Attorney street. I have been living with my uncle about five months; he paid my passage to this country, and I attended his grocery and slept in the store. About 14 days ago my uncle complained that he was doing a poor business and wanted to go back to the South. He wanted to sell out the store, and he advertised it for sale in the newspapers. Two or three days before the fire, my uncle said he could not sell the store and that he would burn it out. He wanted me to set fire to it, and I said "No, I did not like to do it," and told him of the danger to people who were sleeping overhead. He replied that I was to call out fire very loud, so that the people would get out. My uncle then said that he would so fix the store that I would only have to put the candle to it. I still told him I did not like to do it. He said I must do it; that I need not be afraid, and that they could do me no harm. He said he would take me South with him. He told me he had $1,200 insurance on the stock, and could not get the money unless he burned the store, and to be very particular not to tell JACOB DAVID anything about it. On Monday afternoon, Oct. 29, 1860, the day of the fire, my uncle said I must burn out the store that night. At about 4 o'clock that afternoon I saw him place a lot of paper, which looked like newspaper, between some boxes and barrels within three or four feet of the can which contained about three gallons of burning fluid. On the Saturday before, my uncle had sent for five gallons of burning fluid. On that evening my uncle told me how to set the place on fire. He told me that he was going to the Lodge in Delancey-street, and that I was to shut up the store between 10 and 11 o'clock, then to turn off the gas, light a candle, and wait until JACOB was asleep, when I was to take the candle and set fire to the paper which he had placed between the barrels and boxes; and as soon as I had done this, to go right to bed; then I was to wait in the back part of the store until the fire was seen outside, and the alarm given, then for me to go in the entry, out at the side door, and call fire, so as to wake the people up stairs, and give them an opportunity of saving themselves. I did just as my uncle had told me to do. I had $6 of my own money, and with it I bought an overcoat on Sunday last; that coat I took to my uncle's house on Monday, so that it should not be burned. I asked my uncle if I had not better take my other clothes from the store to the house. He said, "Oh! never mind; they did not cost much, and I will buy you some more. DAVID slept in the store with me for about a month or six weeks. He was not a clerk in the store. My uncle told me to wait until JACOB was asleep before I set fire to the paper. About four or five weeks before the fire, my uncle sent away the other clerk, having only myself as clerk. I thought I was obliged to to do as my uncle told me, as he said nothing would be done to me if I did. The above statement is all true. Signed, LOUIS KATZ.

Police Reports.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM THE CELLS AT JEFFERSON MARKET.

Ludwig Kelling, who was apprehended last Saturday on a charge of having attempted to cut the throat of Wm. Konig, a grocer in Houston-street, of whom he was jealous, escaped from the prison at Jefferson Market on Wednesday afternoon, and so far he has not been found. He availed himself of the opportunity for flight which was afforded by the engagement of the keeper in transferring prisoners from the cells to the cart provided for their conveyance to the Tombs, and it is thought that a mason named Conway, who was making repairs to the prison, aided him in escaping. Conway was arrested and committed for examination in the matter.

ATTEMPT TO REGISTER AN ILLEGAL VOTE.

A man named John B. Jackson, claiming to live at No. 240 Washington-street, yesterday presented himself before the Board of Registry of the Third District, Third Ward, and desired to register his name as a voter. Inquiry demonstrated that he was neither a resident of the house in question nor of the Ward, and consequently he was arrested. Justice WELSH committed him for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FUSION TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The long talked-of Fusion torchlight procession came off last evening, but it hardly came up to the expectations of its originators. By actual count, at two different points, one person counted 1,300, and the other 1,400. The procession was just fifteen minutes passing the City Hall. The line was formed at 7½ o'clock, and passed through DeKalb and Fulton avenues, Joralemon-street, Court-street, Atlantic-street, Clinton-street, Fulton-street, Myrtle-avenue, in the Western Distridt, and through some of the principal avenues in the Eastern District. Besides the Brooklyn clubs, there were Fusion organizations from New-York, New-Jersey, Bay Ridge, East New-York and Greenpoint. About one-half of the men on foot carried either lanterns or torches. There were a few transparencies, (none of a local character were allowed,) three boats and a number of flags, composed the display.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—The injunction granted by Judge GOULD at Troy on Saturday last, restraining the Brooklyn City Railroad Company from operating the Furman and Classon-avenue routes, over which they claim exclusive jurisdiction, was dissolved Thursday night, and the running of the cars on these routes—which had been suspended—was resumed yesterday morning, the travel being interrupted just twenty-six hours. The stopping of the cars on Classon-avenue created quite a panic on Thursday, and it is estimated that not less than 10,000 people were incommoded.

BROOKLYN COMMERCE.—During the month of October 94 vessels arrived in the docks of this City, and landed the following cargoes: Sugar and molasses, 41; naval stores, 21; wood and lumber, 1; dyewood, 5; iron, 6; coal, 3; guano, 1; salt, 3; hides and wool, 6; assorted, 3; ballast, 2; coffee, 1; cotton, 1.

NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The new steam fire-engine lately received by Engine Company No. 7, Eastern District, will be tested this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at the corner of Graham-avenue and Ainslie-street.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Hartford, Conn., were circulated in this city on Thursday evening last.

THE SHRIEVALTY.—At the great Democratic demonstration in City Hall Park, on Thursday night last, the Breckinridge candidate for Sheriff, ex-Alderman McNamee was unanimously endorsed.

NEW-JERSEY.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered his very popular lecture last evening at Paterson, N. J. An immense audience had gathered at the spacious hall to hear the speaker, and if we may judge from their bright eyes and beaming faces, their clapping of hands, and stamping of feet, they were highly pleased with the intellectual feast prepared for them by the eloquent Divine.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—PRISONERS SENTENCED.—In the Hudson County Court, Judge OGDEN, and Associate Judges FINK and POPE, the following-named persons were arraigned and sentenced yesterday noon:

Bridget Middleton, for larceny; ten days in the County Jail.

Peter Nestle, stealing fowls; County Jail, fifteen days.

Ann Hogan, larceny; County Jail, thirty days.

James Kain, assault and battery on an officer; County Jail, thirty days.

Edwin Rodgers, (indicted for attempting to burn and strangle his wife to death,) and found guilty of assault and battery; County Jail, sixty days.

Thomas Maloney, assault and battery on his wife; fined $50.

M. L. Lucas, assault and battery on his sister-in-law; fined $25.

Wm. Jones, petit larceny; County Jail, thirty days.

James La Cost, petit larceny; County Jail, thirty days, and $25 fine.

Washington Masters, assault and battery on two convictions; County Jail, thirty days each, (terms to run together,) and $40 fine.

Samuel Kensey, assault and battery; fined $15.

Jacob Ginnatti, assault and battery; County Jail thirty days.

William Clayton and Mary King, malicious mischief, breaking windows; County Jail thirty days each.

Martin Regan, (boy,) picking pockets; State Prison one year.

Wm. H. Irving, for assault and battery, fined $50, and for petit larceny, thirty days in the County Jail.

John A. Fel, for perjury; State Prison two years.

James Walsh, passing counterfeit money, two convictions; State Prison two years each, the sentences to run together.

Wm. M. McDonnell, atrocious assault and battery on Mr. Beatty, with intent to kill; State Prison four years.

James McGee, an accomplice with McDonnell; State Prison three years.

Chrystopher Flynn, who pleaded guilty to an atrocious assault and battery and attempt to kill Balshaw; State Prison three years.

In all the above cases the convicts were fined the costs of Court.

The criminal business has been nearly completed for the term.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—The Slave Trade—Miscellaneous News.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 4 days and 3 hours from Havana.

The *Cahawba* left New-Orleans on her regular day, 25th ult., at 8 A. M., anchoring at Havana at noon on the 27th ult., from whence she took her departure the following day at noon. The local news from Havana is uninteresting. There were reports of another steamer having landed a cargo of negroes—from the coast of Africa—on the island.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1860.

Forty-eight hours have not yet elapsed since I closed and dispatched my last letter, per *Star of the West*, but yet I have gathered an item or two of "news," although I fear they will not be deemed of any great importance. The bark *Lyra*, of New-York, has been sold to the slave-traders for $7,000—*much more than she is worth*. She goes hence to the Canary Isles, and from thence to the coast of Africa for a cargo of "ebony"—that being the flash term here for Africans.

A seizure of a considerable quantity of lard was made a day or two since on board the schooner *H. A. Brown*, from Baltimore, by the Customs, the lard not having been on the manifest, but stowed away among her cargo of coals. I hear the vessel as well as the lard has been seized, as also a lighter in which it (the lard) was being discharged at night.

Several Custom-house officers, who were bribed to shut their eyes during the period the lard was being discharged from the vessel, have been suspended.

The period of the expected accouchement of her Excellentissima the Condesa of San Antonio, fast approaches. I have been favored with a private view of a painting in oil, by an amateur artist named ROMERO, a godson, I believe, of His Excellency the Captain-General, which painting it is intended to present to the Condesa as soon as may be deemed prudent after her accouchement. The picture represents two cherubs descending from Heaven, bearing between them a splendid cushion, upon which rests a beautiful infant; beneath is a cradle, from which are suspended all the various orders of knighthood, crosses and ribbons of merit with which the Conde de San Antonio has been decorated by his grateful Sovereign. The painting, as a mere work of art, possesses great merit, whilst the subject is delicately yet poetically handled.

The steamship *Habana*, Capt. MCCONNELL, on her passage from New-York to this port, got and remained on the Florida Reef 24 hours. She was got off by throwing overboard a portion of her cargo—potatoes, apples and lard. The weather is delightful. Public health as perfect as it is ever here.

Our Winter visitors need no longer hesitate to come here.

Our hotel-keepers are all prepared to receive their expected visitors.

The markets remain without any change.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana, 28th ult., has arrived. The news from Havana is unimportant. Sugar was firm at 9@9¾ reals. Stock in port 100,000 boxes, 300 hhds. Molasses, 3½ reals per keg. Exchange on London 12¾@14 premium; on New-York 2½@4. Freights dull.

More Prescription.

A VIRGINIAN VISITS HIS HOME AND IS OBLIGED TO LEAVE.

Another case of proscription in Virginia has just come to our notice. A resident of this City, born and brought up in that State, ventured a few days since to visit his relations who still reside in Norfolk County. He left this City on the 11th, and soon after his arrival in Norfolk went back in the country about 18 miles,—near a small place known as Deer Creek. The excitement regarding the recent insurrections in that vicinity had hardly subsided, and as the gentleman expressed, "they were flogging negroes and the devil was to pay generally." He kept his counsel, however, and supposed that he would be allowed to visit his relations in peace as he has done for the last eight or ten years; but the very day after his arrival he heard that some one had announced the advent of an Abolitionist. A few hours afterwards, as he was out of doors conversing with a friend, an individual whom he took to be a genuine fire-eater, approached him and blusteringly demanded whether he were not there "electioneering for LINCOLN. If you are," he proceeded, "you had better make yourself scarce, for no Northerner who cannot prove that he is sound on the Slavery question can stay here a day,—no, nor two hours, for that matter." As our friend had been careful not to express any opinions likely to involve him in difficulty, he might have interposed an emphatic denial to the first of the charges brought against him; but he preferred to keep quiet. Under the circumstances he deemed it expedient to materially curtail his visit, and returned some days earlier than he had intended. He escaped without being subjected to further insult or threats of violence, and while avowing that his experience has made him a more earnest Republican than he ever dreamed he could be, expresses the hope that this incident may open the eyes of others to the necessity of adding a few more votes to Mr. LINCOLN's majority in this State. We have the name of this latest victim to Virginian intolerance.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. JOHN T. BARRAND, whose death at Petersburg, Va., was announced yesterday by telegraph, entered the service on an appointment from Virginia, and is credited with fourteen years and 11 months duty. He was consequently only a little over two years unemployed. Death is removing the names of Southern officers from the register very rapidly.

In compliance with instructions from Washington, the officers of the corvette *Vandalia*, who are to report officially to-day to Commodore BREESE, arrived in town yesterday. The following is a list of those who were ordered to the vessel: Commander S. P. LEE, Lieuts. NAPOLEON COLLINS, W. A. WEBB, HENRY WILSON and —— FLEMMING. The *Vandalia* will be ready to go in commission in ten days.

The officers of the Metropolitan Station assembled yesterday at the Navy-yard for payment, and received about $15,000.

The Marine barracks at Brooklyn, are now garrisoned by about 60 men, mostly recruits. Capt. BRYOOT, Capt. TAYLOR, Lieut. READ and Lieut. HOLMES are the principal officers. Recruiting is rather dull, few men being accepted, except such as possess honorable discharges. The marine force will soon be located on Flushing-avenue.

The official report of the Naval Board has been submitted to the Navy Department, and confirms, in every respect, that published by us four weeks since. The *New-Orleans* and *Delaware* are the only line-of-battle ships rejected. The conversion of the seven vessels which "passed muster" would cost $3,064,000. The Board will be immediately dismissed.

The U. S. flag-ship *Savannah*, Com. JARVIS, U. S. steamers *Powhatan* and *Susquehanna*, also, U. S. storeship *Supply*, were at Vera Cruz Oct. 5.

AFFAIRS IN JEFFERSON TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* writes as follows from Denver City, (J. T.,) under date of Oct. 17:

"Certain parties here are making a desperate effort to resuscitate the dead corpse of a Provisional Government organized here about a year since, under the auspices of a powerful clique, who are not popular in the mountains, and the people failing to rally to its support, whereby secure its enforcement, it fell dead, and an attempts at this time to revive it will prove a failure. I can find but very few in favor of keeping up the form of an organization under the Provisional Government, and those few being subject to the charge of being influenced by their interests—they having possession of the offices under it—they have but little influence. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling an election for members of the legislative bodies, the executive and judicial officers, which comes off next Monday, and the following names are announced as candidates for the respective offices: Governor, R. W. Steele, Mount Vernon; Secretary, L. W. Bliss, Idahoe; Auditor, C. R. Bissell, Mountain City; Treasurer, Green Russell, R. Gulch; Attorney-General, Samuel McLean, Mountain City; Chief Justice, J. Bright Smith, Denver; Associate Justices, C. C. Post, Mountain City, and William Brackett, Hamilton; Marshal, Reuben Borton, Golden City.

A meeting is called to meet in this city this evening, to nominate officers for the Legislature from this County, but a combination is being formed among the opponents of the movement to take possession of the meeting and adjourn it without putting any one in nomination—a most effective way to put a quietus upon the future using of the ghost of a "Provisional Government for the Territory of Jefferson."

Congress will be petitioned to provide for our necessities at once, by organizing a Territorial Government, and early in December our application will be presented to that honorable body, by our Delegate, Mr. WILLIAMS."

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND SUITE, AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party. Photographs of H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE, on view at BRADY'S GALLERY. Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE AT GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 BROADWAY. The last Photograph taken in America of the Prince by royal desire, now on exhibition. The public are invited to examine this picture, pronounced by H. R. H. to be the best ever taken of him. Also, on view, all the members of the Royal party. SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NOW OPEN. GALLERY OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. J. GURNEY & SON, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, NO. 707 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—KNOX is holding a mass meeting every day at his salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. The participants therein are Democrats, Republicans and Unionists, and however they may differ politically, they all agree as to the excellence, beauty and cheapness of his Fall Style of Hat, and the object of these daily gatherings is to obtain specimens of KNOX's skill.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

THE SIAMESE TWINS remain on exhibition at Barnum's Museum until Saturday the 10th inst. All the other wonders and curiosities of the Museum are to be seen in connection with them, and at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., the great play of "Joseph and his Brethren" will be performed.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER. The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FROM AUCTION AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—50,000 yards of English Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets; 2,000 Rugs and Mats; also, Floor Oil-Cloths